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KINGSLAND AND ITS ARBOURS.\*

## ANCIENT GUILDS, TRADING COMPANIES, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE SHREWSBURY SHOW:

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THE incorporation of various trades and fraternities in the principal towns of the kingdom, was a remarkable feature of the 15th century, and was in many places preceded by the foundation of *Guilds*, whose origin was anterior to any charters or registers now extant, and whose

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\* 1.—The Tailors Arbour. 2.—The Shoemakers Arbour. 3.—The Butchers Arbour,  
4.—The Painters and Booksellers Arbour.

existence may be obscurely traced, even beyond the date of any remaining records. Associations of a similar description were customary among the ancients; they occur in the Capitula of Carloman, anno 880, and in other of the Anglo-Saxon Synoda. The derivation of the word Guild is from Gelda—a contribution from a body of persons for general public purposes, comprising in their objects the advantages of alms and good fellowship, with wholesome provisions for the adjustment of disputes without the irritating and expensive process of litigation: to these were added some of a commercial character, which subsequently devolved to companies of traders.

A Merchant Guild was established in Shrewsbury as a voluntary association, at least as early as the 11th year of King John, though from the general tenour of a roll among the municipal archives of the town being inscribed "*names of the thanes men*," a word of Saxon origin, there is a probability that it existed in the Anglo-Saxon times. However, in the charter granted to the town by Henry III. in 1227, it is ordered, that the burgesses and their heirs may have a Merchant Guild, and no person who does not belong to that Guild, should exercise merchandise in the borough without the consent of the burgesses.

But, beyond the secular duties above-mentioned, these Guilds combined a pious provision for religious duties, particularly masses for the souls of deceased members. The roll of persons forming the Salopian Guild in the 11th year of King John, 1209, is prefaced with this solemn invocation, "May the Holy Spirit be present with us." And oftentimes a Guild would build an additional chapel, chancel, or aisle, to the parish church where they occasionally assembled, or erect a distinct edifice for their own especial accommodation.

At the period when they were introduced into most of the principal towns as incorporated bodies for protecting particular branches of trade and manufactures, while ample provision was made for social meetings, for relaxation, and the interchange of good brotherhood, the higher source whence all benefits are derived, was not forgotten, nor the duty of showing an example to their servants and dependents, in a due regard to those solemnities wherein man draws nearest to his Maker, however they might have been mixed with a mistaken zeal of superstition.

Such a proceeding is evident in the re-edification of Trinity Chapel, on the south side of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, which was undertaken at the charge of the fraternity of Drapers, who also maintained a priest therein, and founded almshouses for fourteen poor persons. Even after the Reformation, this body evinced a regard for piety, by providing an allowance to the Vicar of St. Alkmund's, for reading prayers in that church, at six o'clock on Monday mornings, before the brethren set out for Oswestry market.

The Company of Mercers, also, sustained a priest in St. Chad's Church, to officiate daily at the altar of St. Michael, their patron saint; and the two shillings and twopence paid from their funds to the occupants of the almshouses, which until the last four years stood near the church, was originally given to pray for the King, Queen, and their Council, and for the fraternity of the said Guild.

Probably, in imitation of these, Thomas Mynde, Abbot of Shrewsbury, founded the Guild or fraternity to St. Wenefrede, in the parish church of the Holy Cross within his monastery, by Royal Charter, Feb. 9th, 1486, and which comprised the principal persons of the town.

The Company of Shearmen, a very numerous body at one time, appear to have been patrons of the Chantry of the Virgin Mary, in the Church of St Julian; and in 1583, when the stone cross, which stood in Old St. Chad's Churchyard, was taken down, there was found "a faire stone," on which was engraved a butcher's axe and knife, whence says an old MS., "it is concluded that the Company of Butchers paid for building the same."

The several incorporated companies which existed in Shrewsbury, when flourishing in their integrity, added much to the interests of the place, and by their activity, as well as social example, laid the basis of trade and wealth. Camden in his *Britannia*, 1586, writes, "It is a fine city, well inhabited and of good commerce, and by the industry of the citizens is very rich." Their advantages in early times were many, and we now, in a measure, enjoy the fruits of their working, for various excellences have arisen from them, although their life is almost gone, and the majority of them have but a nominal existence. Having survived the original purpose of their institution, time has overtaken and left them in the rear; yet, it may be mentioned to the credit of some of the companies in this town, that they have acted up to the spirit of their institution, by contributing, according to their respective means, pecuniary assistance to decayed members, to charitable objects and other purposes, until their powers ceased (in a measure) under the Municipal Act of 1835, although, perhaps, their charters in strict law are as valid as ever.

The following Fraternities or Guilds existed in Shrewsbury, the chief of which were the Company of DRAPERS, and the Company of MERCERS AND GOLDSMITHS; the former possessed considerable property, and were incorporated by Edward IV., 12th Jan. 1461-2, as were the latter by the same King in 1480, entries, however, occur of admission of freemen to this company in 1425. The SADDLERS, PAINTERS, &c., were incorporated by Royal Charter from Edward IV., 8th May, 1479. The composition of the BARBER CHIRURGEONS, 32 Edward I., 1304, and incorporated with the WAX AND TALLOW CHANDLERS by James II., 1686. The Royal Charter of the SHOEMAKERS is dated at Westminster, 12th November, 1387, and recites a Charter of Edward III. A composition was also obtained by them in 1561. The VINTNERS, 14th Edward IV., 1412. WEAVERS, 27th Henry VI., 1448-9. FLETCHERS, COOPERS, AND BOWYERS, 27th Henry VI., 1449. CARPENTERS AND TYLERS, 28th Henry VI., 1449-50. TAILORS AND SKINNERS, 39th Henry VI., 1460. SMITHS, ARMOURERS, &c., have a composition 19th James I., 1621. FISHMONGERS, 1423. It is certain that the MILLERS, BAKERS, COOKS, BUTCHERS, AND SHEARMEN, had compositions before 1479, as they are included in the order then made for the rank and precedence of the several companies on the day of Corpus Christi. The Millers existed until the time of Elizabeth. There were also

Companies of TANNERS, GLOVERS, &c., in 1479, although they, like several other "crafts," have now only left a name behind. It may be stated, that several of the bodies above enumerated, sometimes comprehended in their compositions more trades than have been specified. Thus to the Company of Carpenters and Tylers were joined the Brick-makers, Bricklayers, and Plasterers. The earliest admission I have found to this body, appears from the warden's accounts—

29th Henry VIII., N. Harper for his admission	...	...	00	07	04
1597. 24th June, Roger Wilson for ye like, ye rest forgiven by consent	...	...	01	06	00

From a document in the possession of the writer, it appears, that previously to the year 1821, there was in existence a translation of a Charter made in the 19th year of Edward IV., to the Saddlers, Painters, Glaziers, Curriers and others, of this town. In the year first stated, a search was made for the original Charter in the Record Office of the Tower of London, by the Deputy Keeper, but without success. He at the same time wrote, stating "that of the period before-mentioned, viz.—19th Edward IV., nothing is on record, touching any of the Companies of Shrewsbury." It further appears, that all charters passing under the Great Seal of England, should be enrolled in the Court of Chancery, and that the Tower is the only legitimate depository for such records from their earliest period to the year 1483.

History, it has been remarked, is but an exercise of the memory, unless it enables us to improve our condition and experience, or to appreciate it by comparison. Hence we learn, that in former times the splendid festival of Corpus Christi, in the Church of Rome, was observed in this town with much pomp and solemnity, by the masters and wardens of the several trading companies, the members of the corporation, the parochial clergy, and the various religious fraternities of the place. The procession, so far back as the time of Henry VI., appears to have been "tyme owt of mynde," and which several of the Guilds were obliged to support. This is apparent from their "compositions" and byelaws containing regulations to that effect. That of the Weavers, provides that certain fines shall be applied to the "sustentacon and encrece of the lyght of the seyd crafte of Wew's at the feast of Corpus Xpi days." The composition of the Mercers, Iron-mongers, and Goldsmiths, directs that they shall provide "300 mede of wax yearly, to be burnt in the p'cession of the Feast of Corpus Xpi." In the celebration of this anniversary, the various bodies proceeded to a stone cross, probably that called the "Weeping Cross,"\* two miles S.E. of the town, where "all joined in bewailing their sins, and in chanting forth petitions for a plentiful harvest;" they then returned in the same order to the Church of St. Chad, where to each was

\* In 1795, there was discovered in St. Giles's Churchyard, the head or upper part of an ancient cross, which no doubt formed part of the "Weeping Cross," which stood at the boundary of the parish of Holy Cross and St. Giles. On the sides are sculptured the Crucifixion, the Visitation, the Virgin and Child, and a Penitent in the act of devotion. It now supports a font or lavatory in the Abbey Church. The head of the cross which stood before the south door of St. Giles's Church, was found in 1852, in clearing out the foundations of a buttress at the west end of the church.



assigned a particular place in the choir. Three days of recreation succeeded in the following week.

After the Reformation the religious part of the ceremony was, of course, set aside; but a day of disport and merriment was observed. Among the pastimes maintained, were bonfires, the setting up of may-poles, &c., and the celebration of "religious mysteries," or "miracle plays." Against these, however, and every species of dramatic performance, the favourers of Puritanism commenced an attack; but, as Queen Elizabeth and her courtiers indulged in this kind of amusement without scruple, the practice was tolerated for some time.

In 1575, when Leicester, the Queen's favourite, entertained his Sovereign at Kenilworth, with every device which the refinement or rusticity of the age could furnish, "certain good hearted men of Coventry made petition, that they might renew now their old Storial Show." The thing, said they, "is grounded in story, and, for pastime, wont to be played in our city yearly, till now of late laid down by the zeal of certain of their preachers, even very commendable for their behaviour, but somewhat too sour in preaching away their pastime."

The setting up of a "green tree," or maypole, gaily decked with garlands, before the Shearmen's Hall, in Shrewsbury, was, according to an old MS. in my possession, an usage practised by the apprentices of this large company on their feast-day, previously to the year 1588. The noisy revelry connected therewith, seems to have excited the displeasure of the Puritans; and the custom being denounced by the "public preacher of the town" (an office granted to the minister of St. Mary's), and also forbidden by the bailiffs; the MS. further says, that "in 1591 certain young men were indicted at the sessions, but on their submission, they were acquit of their disobedience, and all further proceedings against them quashed; and it was determined that the usual tree might be put up as heretofore, so that it be done soberly and in good order, without broils or contention." The attempt to obstruct this annual festivity, caused an angry cavilling and interchange of written communications between the favourers of it and the bailiffs, so as to raise an opposition at the annual audit of the town accounts, for the expense incurred by the prosecution.

This ebullition of feeling having subsided, a more orderly mode of enjoyment seems to have been adopted, and gradually to have progressed in public estimation; since, from the circumstance as above narrated, another old local MS. notices, 1591, "the trades began to go to Kingsland," the usual day of the festival being retained. In order to accommodate the different combrethren, and to preserve quietude "within the walls," each company probably on their petition, had subsequently, by favour of the corporation, a small plot of ground allotted to them, varying in extent, from nearly one-fourth to one-eighth of an acre, wherein to enjoy their festivity, at Kingsland (anciently written Chingsland). This space being enclosed with a hedge and planted with trees, was called an "Arbour," and here tents of wood framework, early in the 17th century, were permitted to be erected, and as funds increased, the combrethren in more recent years, ventured, though without the sanction of the corporation, to build

more substantial structures of brickwork. A general view of this portion of Kingsland, taken a few years ago by Mr. L. Jewitt, before the destruction of the arbours, will be found at the head of this paper. It shows the Tailors Arbour to the left, the Shoemakers in the centre, and the Butchers, and Painters, and Booksellers, to the right.\*

It may be mentioned, that the interior fittings of all the Arbours were of a like character, viz.—a central table extending the whole length, with benches on either side. At the upper end was a raised chair, with a canopy, for the mayor or presiding warden, and at the lower, a partition enclosed a buttery for the viands.

The earliest notice having reference to these privileged enclosures which I have been able to discover, is from the Book of Accounts of the *Shoemakers Company*. This document begins in 1637, and is remarkably well kept from that period nearly to the present time. The first entry shows possession of the ground—

		£	s.	d.
1637-8	Received of Richard Harris for ye Rent of ye Harbour & Maze ...	0	0	6
1645	Paid for ditching about the Arbour & new dressing the Maze .....	0	6	3

The space taken by this company for their Arbour is nearly a quarter of an acre, exclusive of an appendage called the "Maze," to be noticed presently. Of the ten or twelve arbours which formerly dotted Kingsland, the Shoemakers was the largest. In form also, it it was different, being octagonal, but like the others, composed of a timber frame and lattice-work. The close, or area in which it stood, was approached by a Doric stone portal, the piers supporting the arch being faced with fluted pilasters. It was erected in 1679, by "the free will offerings of the brethren and half-brethren" of the fraternity, aided by a contribution from the general funds, at a charge of £28 6s. 7d. In 1684, there was placed on either side above the arch, two stone figures, representing "Crispin and Crispianus," the patrons of "the gentle crafte;" and as if in forbearance of the iconoclastic fury which had not long before characterised the interregnum, the following lines (which had long been scarcely legible and were last year removed) were inscribed on a panel:—

"We are but images of stonne,  
Do us no harme  
We can do nonne."

The effigies still remain, but in a sadly mutilated state, having received much wilful damage about the middle of the last century, by a youth resident in the vicinity, who had the audacity to chalk his name on the gate as the perpetrator of the outrage. This arbour, with its

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\* The Illustrations accompanying this paper, are from sketches made by myself in the summer of 1845, and are the only representations of these very interesting "arbours" which have ever been engraved. As some of the arbours have, since that period, been destroyed, and the others are now doomed to destruction, these views become especially interesting and valuable. The engravings show the whole of the "arbours" in existence at that time, viz.—the Tailors, and the entrance doorway to the same; the Shoemakers; the sculptured gateway to the Shoemakers; the Butchers; the Painters, Booksellers, and Saddlers; the Bakers; and the Smiths and Armourers, &c.



THE SMITHS AND ARMOURERS ARBOUR.



THE BUILDERS OR BRICKLAYERS ARBOUR.

KINGSLAND, SHREWSBURY.

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highly interesting and curious gateway, is engraved on Plate VI.; and its situation on Kingsland will be seen on page 61 ante.

The cost of this sculpture is thus related—

		£	s.	d.
1684-5	Pd. the stone cutter for cutting two figures for the gate at Kingsland	2	0	0
	For nails & lead to fix them	0	3	5
	For painting & gilding them	1	10	0

The "Maze," above alluded to, adjoined the arbour. No description of it has ever been published, and I derive the following account from a MS. written in the last century and now in my possession. It was generally known as "The Shoemakers Race," and formed a labyrinth of walks, that contained a measured mile within the "diameter" of a few yards. "These walks were thrown into a kind of regular confusion, so that before you ran half way it was 'ten to one' but you lost your route and became more and more perplexed. It wanted little repair, the boys taking care of that by constant use, and was much admired by curious strangers." The Maze appears to have been encompassed with a hedge, and during many years there are repeated charges in the accounts of the company for "ditching and turfing" it, and for the repair of the arbour. The former was destroyed in 1796, when a large brick windmill was erected on a portion of its site. This also was removed in 1861.

		£	s.	d.
1673	Paid for a petition for Inclosynge the Maze	00	01	00
	— which was spent upon the suruaiers	00	02	00
1676	— for repairing the Maze	05	00	00
1677	Pd. Mr. Habegall for repairing ye Maze & harbor	00	15	00
	Pd. which was laid out in prosecuting of them that Abused the harbour & Maze	00	04	06

*The Butchers Arbour* was of a similar description to the Tailors, with the addition of a brick buttry. Over the exterior gate was the arms of the company, painted on a large iron plate. The arbour fell down July 7th, 1860, and the whole of the materials were sold, as also the trees which surrounded it in the following year. This Arbour is engraved on page 61 ante.

*The Painters, Booksellers, and Saddlers Arbour* stood in a line with the above, and was only separated by a hedge. It was rebuilt with brick in 1792, and enlarged in 1806, and £25 expended in the erection of a wall in 1830, when two scarlet gowns were purchased for the wardens, at a cost of £3. The arbour was taken down early in the present year, and the enclosure, with that of the Butchers, thrown open to Kingsland. This Arbour is also shown on the general view on page 61.

*The Smiths and Armourers*, on the south-east side, was rebuilt of brick about 35 years ago, and now forms two cottages. Of this Arbour a representation will be found on Plate VII.

*The Builders, or Bricklayers*, on the western side of Kingsland, has also been re-edified with brick, and forms a dwelling-house. On the occasion of the coronation of George IV., July 19, 1821, a new gateway was erected by the company, with an inscription surmounted by a crown, commemorative of the above event. This Arbour is engraved on Plate VII.

*The Tailor's Arbour* is an oblong, 22ft. by 14ft., and constructed of wood and lattice-work, to which a brick cottage has been attached



ENTRANCE GATEWAY, TAILORS ARBOUR, SHREWSBURY.

within the last 25 years. The outer gateway displayed the arms and motto of the company carved in wood, and set up in 1669, at a cost of £1 10s., and which, after several re-furbishings, fell into decay and was lost or destroyed two years since. The earliest notice of the Arbour is thus recorded in the account book of the company—

		£	s.	d.
1661	Pd. for making ye Harbor on Kingsland	02	07	00
	Pd. for Seates	00	10	02
	Pd. for cutting ye Bryars & ditching & spent yt day	00	01	04
	Pd. in part for ye flag & streamers	02	11	01
1676	Pd. for culleringe the gate of the harbour & for drawing the com- pan's Armes upon it	00	08	00

The Gateway is here engraved, and the Arbour itself is shown on the illustration on page 61 ante.

*The Weavers Arbour* was removed more than half-a-century ago, and was situated not far distant from the above.

*The Shearmen or Cloth Workers* had their arbour on the south-west bank. Two or three trees which still remain, denote its site. Formerly, and within recent memory, there was "a large tree" here, which had seats placed amid its spreading branches. To this point, regalement was afforded to such persons as dared to venture the lofty height; but who, after having imbibed too much of the "invigorating cheer" of the brotherhood, had oftentimes not sufficient temerity to reach *terra firma* without the appliance of mechanical assistance.

*The Bakers Arbour* was situated south-east of the last, and has long been used as a cottage residence, to which the close forms a garden. It was rebuilt with brick early in the present century, and was formerly pleasantly surrounded with trees, and commands a fine prospect.



The building was purchased in 1848, by the present writer, as Treasurer of the Corporation, from the assigns of a person who had taken



THE BAKERS ARBOUR, SHREWSBURY.

possession of it, as, on account of sustained costs against the company, in an action for supposed infringement of their rights, about forty years since. The company then became defunct.

*The Skinners and Glovers* was on the north. It was of trellis-work slated. Being much dilapidated, it was removed about 45 years ago. Its site is still marked by a large and lofty oak tree, beneath which the "lads and lasses" of bygone generations had oftentimes danced merrily.

Of these arbours five only remain, and during the present year an arrangement has been completed with the existing members of the several companies, which has transferred their possession to the corporation of the town, for a proposed purpose of improving the lands of Kingland.

At this point it may be proper to remark, that Kingland, or Chingsland, as it is written in an early Norman grant, is a piece of land comprising 27 acres, with other adjoining fields, and belongs to the burgesses of Shrewsbury. It is delightfully situated on an eminence, across the river near the town, from whence is a fine panoramic view of the fertile plain of Shropshire, richly diversified with hills and mountains, whilst the venerable spires and towers of the churches rising above the trees, combine to form an interesting landscape. The ground appears to have been waste land, originally belonging to the Crown, and granted to the burgesses, thirty of whom annually receive four shillings and sixpence from its produce. A fee farm rent of one shilling yearly is also paid to the assigns of the late Right Hon. Earl Somers. In 1529, it was let by the corporation at a rent of £3 per annum, and in 1586, ordered to be enclosed.

# "SHREWSBURY SHOW"

is perhaps, with the exception of Coventry and the Guild at Preston, in Lancashire, the only similar exhibition in the Kingdom. The anniversary has always been anticipated by Salopians with feelings of delight, as affording a day of hospitality and recreation to distant friends, who endeavoured to meet on the occasion. Nearly a century ago, there is evidence to prove that it was an event of sufficient importance for a long journey to-witness; and about this period the Incorporation of Mercers, Ironmongers, and Goldsmiths, would transact no further business on the "Show Day" than the election of their officers.

No detailed account exists as to the extent of the original pageantry displayed in the exhibition of the "Show;" in this respect, it probably fluctuated after its first institution in the reign of Elizabeth, as within recent memory.

During the troublous reign of Charles I. the inhabitants were heavily oppressed for the repairs of the castle, ramparts, gates, walls, &c., of the town, and being also required to pay heavy charges for soldiers' wages, in the adoption of measures absolutely requisite for the place, and to which the several incorporated companies were assessed and obliged to contribute, it is not to be expected that much money could be spared for festivity or pageantry; and the gloomy and uncertain state of affairs during the time of the Commonwealth, was less likely to further such a proceeding, inasmuch as the town was considerably impoverished, from the repeated exactions which had long been made upon the gentry and residents, in their espousal of the Royal cause of the First Charles.

The return of Charles II. to the throne, took place May 29th, 1660, and from the following year, various of the combrethren, as appears from their books of accounts, seem to have evinced a laudable spirit in the exercise of hospitality and display to Kingsland. As above shown, the "Tailors" built their arbour, and the fraternity of Shoemakers, as if unwilling to be outdone, erected their handsome portal, which still remains.

It may be interesting to notice the expense, and various items connected with the charge of taking a Trade to Kingsland in the reign of James II., and which I have collected from the muniments of the *Tailors Company*—

		£	s.	d.
1687	Pd. 4 doz. & 9 yds. ribbon, at 3s. per doz. ....	0	14	0
—	Drinke at Kingsland ....	0	16	0
—	Wine att ditto ....	0	6	0
—	Bunns, 8d.; Bread, 12d.; tobacco & pipes, 19d. ....	0	2	7
—	Drums & musick ....	1	4	0
—	Carrying the Colours ....	0	1	6
—	John Boulton & William Lewis ....	0	3	0
—	the Woman for looking after ye drinke, &c. ....	0	2	0
—	Man for do. ....	0	1	0
—	Man att ye gate ....	0	1	0
—	Trampittor in ye harbour ....	0	3	0
—	For ruffles & a shute of knots ....	0	6	6
—	For making ye peake & altering ye gloves ....	0	1	6
—	For a payre of gloves for ye gyrls & given ye gyrls in money ....	0	3	6
—	For moweing ye harbor & cutting ye hedge ....	0	2	6

					£	s.	d.
1687	Pd. Woman for bringing & fetching ye saddle	...	...	...	0	1	0
	— The man for fetching ye horse & dressing him	...	...	...	0	1	6
	— For altering ye Mantua	...	...	...	0	1	6
	— For levinian to line ye aleaves	...	...	...	0	0	10
	— Given to Mrs. Scott for dressing ye gyrie	...	...	...	0	5	0
	— For a band box	...	...	...	0	0	6
1688	given ye Antikes at ye Harbor	...	...	...	0	4	0
	given to ye gyrie that did ride before us	...	...	...	0	2	6
	a payre of gloves ye gyrie yt Ridd	...	...	...	0	0	8

The following extract from a MS., indicates the order in which the "Trades" went to Kingsland in the year 1685:—

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Shearmen.                | 7. Bricklayers & Carpenters.                                   |
| 2. Shoemakers or Corvisors. | 8. Hatters, Coopers, Joiners & Turners.                        |
| 3. Tailors, &c.             | 9. Blacksmiths.  |
| 4. Butchers.                | 10. Bakers.  |
| 5. Barber Chirurgesons.     | 11. Skinners & Glovers.  |
| 6. Weavers.                 | 12. Saddlers, Painters & Glaziers, Book-sellers, Printers, &c. |

The following are the names of the different Companies, as they appear in the old MS. in possession of the late Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. :—

DRAMATIS PROCESSIONIS ARTIFICUM SALOP. IN FESTO CORPORIS CHRISTI.

Molendarij—Millers.	Fletchers, Cowpd & Boners—Butchers.
Pistores—Bakers.	Pictores—Painters.
Piscatores—Fishmongers.	Tonsarij, cū Bartr Tonsorits—Barber Surgeons.
Coa—Mercers.	Vestarij—Tailors.
Carnifices—Shearmen.	Pellionarij—Skinners.
Pannarij, Panitonsors—Drapers.	Ferrarius—Ironmongers.
Corwenarij—Shoemakers.	Pilcorum—Hatters.
Fabri—Blacksmiths.	Linarius—Flax Dressers.
Cellarij—Brewers.	
Carpentarij—Carpenters & Cabinet Makers.	

To give an adequate idea of the pageantry exhibited in past generations would now be a difficult task, even if it were possible, and therefore "Times doting chronicler" must be our instructor.

*The Shearmen or Clothworkers* had a personation of Edward IV., and sometimes "*Bishop Blaise*," with a mitre of wool, a full made shirt serving for lawn sleeves.

*The Shoemakers* were invariably represented by their patrons, "Crispin and Crispianus," the former in the costume of a cavalier, temp. Charles I., in a buff jerkin, large boots, and high-crowned hat, bearing in his hand for a "Mace" a semicircular cutting knife, surmounted by a boot; the latter, in a military uniform of the last century, with a huge cocked hat, &c. Their horses led by "Squires."

*The Tailors* (to whom the "Mantua Makers" seem to have been appurtenant), were originally preceded by a Queen, decked with "ruffles," probably in honour to the "Lady Elizabeth," who ratified their "composition," in the third year of her reign; sometimes by two knights with drawn swords: also by a figurative allegory of "Adam and Eve," the first of their craft, dressed in long "aprons of leaves

sewed together." Before these personages was carried a large branch of a tree, from which an apple was occasionally plucked and "temptingly" offered.

*The Butchers* had a "Monarch" on horseback, wearing a large bespangled crown, decorated with variously coloured feathers, and holding in his hand a "cleaver" emblazoned with the crest of the company, and followed by a body of "Fencers." These were a number of boys in white frock coats, dexterously brandishing "foils" in their march, each being gaily dressed with ribbons, and having on their cheeks a "beauty spot," considered at one time so fashionable.

*The Barber Chirurgeons and Weavers* supported their "Ladye," St. Catherine, riding on a palfrey, and clad in a white robe and mantle, and bearing in her hand a wheel and distaff, at which she is employed.

*The Bricklayers, &c.*, some sixty years ago, adopted for their leader the bluff monarch, Henry VIII., dressed in a gorgeous robe and scarlet mantle, and a vest of many colours to cover his rotundity.

*The Hatters*, an Indian Chief on horseback, brandishing a spear.

*The Smiths and Armourers*, from time unknown were preceded by Vulcan, or a knight in a complete suite of black armour, bearing a sword and shield, inscribed—

"WITH HAMMER AND HAND ALL HEARTS (*sic*) DO STAND,"

and supported by two attendants, who occasionally discharge a blunderbuss. The armour was given by the company to the Museum of the Natural History and Antiquarian Society in the town, where it is now preserved.

*The Bakers* were capricious in their display. Venus, Cupid, and Ceres have sometimes formed characters; as also a large loaf of bread, festooned with garlands, and borne on a pole.

*The Flax Dressers* had impersonations of Adam and Eve, dressed in closely fitting dresses of net, with wreaths of leaves, and a stream of flax flowing from their heads in imitation of hair. That of the lady—literally "flaxen hair"—was so profuse as to completely envelope the her body.

*The Skinners and Glovers*, the figure of a moveable stag set on high, and attended by huntsmen sounding bugle horns.

*The Saddlers, &c.*, brought up the rear by a gorgeously caparisoned horse, led by a groom in proper costume; and during the last thirty years, the *Painters* have exhibited an excellent personation of Sir Peter Paul Reubens, the illustrious Prince of design and King of allegory, the real "Knight" of the pageant.

In the foregoing manner (and nearly similar, though with some variations, at the celebration in the present year), "The Trades" move towards Kingsland, accompanied by several bands of music, flags and streamers, emblazoned with the different arms, or emblematical of the insignia of the respective crafts. Until recent years, the several wardens in their robes, and the stewards with their wands of office, joined in the procession, which, being also attended by a goodly array of combrethren, walking as it were, hand in hand, presented a lively

picture of the customs of other and olden times, when the various classes of society participated in mutual enjoyment, and could afford to forget any differences in the sunshine of a holiday of social relaxation and joyous festivity. Formerly the Mayor and Corporation, with their friends, followed on horseback, and were wont to be entertained with a collation and hearty welcome by the Trading Companies in each of the Arbours, where speeches, sentiments, and mirth, gave additional zest to the good cheer provided. In later years, when the Municipal authorities attended, they have proceeded to Kingsland on foot by the shortest route.

From the Tailors' Company's Book is the following—

				£	s.	d.
1679	Paid 3 qtt. of Sack & a Bunn to Mr. Maier	...	...	0	6	4

From the Shoemakers'—

				£	s.	d.
1679	Paid John Hall for Wine which was brought to Kingeland by consent of the Company	...	...	00	06	00
	Pd. Mr. Acton for two quarts of Sacke, which was brought ye same time	...	...	00	04	00
	Pd. for Buns & Biskakes &c.	...	...	00	01	09

The cost of the pageantry is now defrayed by public contributions in the town and vicinity each year.

In addition to the "Arbours" before noticed, it should be stated, that other of the incorporated companies possessed "HALLS" within the town, for holding their meetings, and the celebration of their feasts. The former of late years have been held in the Town Hall, and the latter at some of the hotels.

The Drapers Hall still remains, and is a half-timbered Elizabethan building, with an interior apartment, wainscotted with fine oak, 28ft. by 20ft, but originally of larger dimensions. At the north end is the upper place or "dais," where the members "feasted full and high." There is also a painting of the first steward, Degory Watur and his wife, with a fine old carved chest.

A half timber building in the High Street, now a grocer's shop, with a modern front, was formerly the "Mercer's Hall," after the company had vacated their "Old Hall" in the *Seetry*. The "Shearmen's or Clothworker's Hall," a stone building, still conveys much of the character of the "city halls" of other days. The Tailors and Weavers had likewise their halls within the town, but these have now been incorporated into dwellings.

*Shrewsbury.*

## A FEW WORDS ON "FAIRY PIPES."

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.R.A., ETC.

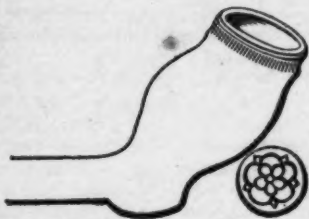
MOST of my readers in the Midland Counties, as well as in Ireland, will be familiar with the name of "Fairy Pipes," as applied to the small, old-fashioned, tobacco-pipes which are occasionally turned up in digging, ploughing, or excavating; and I have thought that a few words on their history might prove interesting and useful, and might tend to throw some light on one branch of English manufacture about which, at present, but little is known. In my own possession are several interesting specimens of these curious old pipes, collected from various sources in Derbyshire and elsewhere. Some few of these I purpose describing, so as to illustrate different periods of manufacture. The late Thomas Crofton Croker, the genial and warm-hearted author of the *Fairy Legends of Ireland*, formed during his lifetime a large collection of these curious pipes, and by careful comparison was enabled to arrange them pretty accurately as to date. In this he was guided by form and size only, as but few dated examples had come under his notice, and he had not the opportunity of arriving at any authorities for classification, by means of reference to named specimens, from any one locality where the manufacture was known to have been carried on. It was a source of great gratification to me to assist Mr. Croker's investigations, by adding to his stores a large number of pipes which I had collected together, many of them varying in character from the others in his possession. The result of Mr. Croker's study of ancient pipes he communicated to the *Dublin Penny Journal*, and Mr. Fairholt, in his excellent work, *Tobacco: its History and Associations*, has also given a *resumé* of them along with much other interesting information. By far the largest and most important collection of pipes made by any individual, however, is that belonging to Mr. Richard Thursfield, of Broseley—a collection numbering upwards of four hundred examples, gathered together from one neighbourhood, and that neighbourhood the undoubted site of their manufacture. Of this collection, Mr. Thursfield has very kindly drawn up the notice on page 79, and has also, at my request, taken the trouble to search the Parish Registers of Broseley for entries of makers, so as to verify dates of their productions.

The period at which the introduction of tobacco into England took place is a vexed question, which it is not necessary here to attempt to solve. To Sir Walter Raleigh, Mr. Ralph Lane (his governor of Virginia, who returned to England in 1586), Sir John Hawkins (1565), Captain Price, Captain Keat, and others, have respectively been assigned the honour of its introduction, and of its first use in this country. But at whatever period tobacco was introduced, it must not, I think, be taken for granted that to that period the commencement of the habit of smoking must be ascribed. It may reasonably be inferred, from various circumstances, that herbs and leaves, of one kind or other, were smoked medicinally, long before the period at which tobacco is generally believed to have been first brought to England. Coltsfoot, yarrow, mouse-ear, and other plants, are still smoked by the



people, for various ailments, in rural districts, and are considered highly efficacious, as well as pleasant; and I have known them smoked through a stick from which the pith had been removed, the bowl being formed of a lump of clay rudely fashioned at the time, and baked at the fireside. I have no doubt that pipes were in use before "the weed" was known in our country, and that it took the place of other plants, but did not give rise to the custom of smoking.

It is difficult to assign dates to these early pipes, but I fancy the



one I here represent to be an Elizabethan one, and I am confirmed in this opinion by one of Mr. Thursfield's, shown on Plate VIII. The one I here engrave was found by myself, some distance below the surface, in a cutting on Abbey Hill, near Derby, and is one of the specimens I gave to Mr. Croker. It bore on its spur

a rose. Where this example was made it would of course be difficult to determine, but, judging from its style, and from the working of the clay, I should feel disposed to assign it to the Shropshire kilns. Mr. Croker considered that the smaller the pipe, the more distant its date, and therefore he assigned the diminutive example here shown, of its full size, to an early period. This idea, which originated in the knowledge that tobacco was an extremely expensive luxury when first imported, and as it gradually decreased in value allowed a larger indulgence to the smoker, will not, I think, hold good, for dated examples show that some of the later specimens are far less capacious than others which are of an undoubtedly earlier period. The form of the pipe is generally a better criterion of age than its size, though even this cannot always be depended upon. Adopting Mr. Croker's arrangement as to periods, I have thought the following series of examples, partly selected from pipes in my own possession, would be



useful to the collector, and enable him, pretty accurately, to appropriate any specimens which may come under his notice. The engravings are, of course, of a reduced size.

The example here engraved is of a pipe from Duffield. It will be seen to be of similar form to the one given above, and to Mr.

Thursfield's dated examples. It is probably Elizabethan.

The next example is one given by Mr. Croker as of the period of James I. or Charles I. It does not differ very materially in shape from the preceding specimen. Of pipes of this period, a large variety of shapes might be





adduced. These forms may be understood from the figures in the accompanying group, which I have drawn from engravings of the period. The dates are fig. 1, 1630; 2, 1632; 3, 1640; 4, 1641. The latter example is of the same shape as those known to have been in use in the reign of Elizabeth, and is pretty nearly similar to Mr. Croker's example. The same form is found in use through several reigns. The usual shape of the period, however, will be seen on figs. 1, 2, and 3.

The barrel-shaped pipe, here shown as an example of the period comprising the Commonwealth and the reign of Charles the Second, is from Devonshire, and may be taken as the usual type of that era. Of this period, the four examples given are chosen principally from Tradesman's tokens. One (fig. 2), will be seen to be of the form usually ascribed to William the Third's reign. The dates of these specimens are 1, 1650; 2, 1666 (Dunstable); 3, 1668 (Chipping Norton); 4, probably same year (Southwark); 5, 1669 (Leeds). Pipes were made at Leeds from a peculiar vein of clay found there.

Mr. Croker considers the pipes of the reign of William III. to have had bowls of



the elongated form here shown, and it would appear probable that this is correct, for at the places where his Dutch troops were stationed, the pipes of this and the accompanying form are most abundant. Barrel-shaped bowls were, however, still in



use, and I have copied one from Mr. Fairholt's



book, on which the date 1689 is incised. That these long pipes were not imported in very large quantities, may be gleaned from the following highly interesting notice, which I quote from Houghton\*—

"The next are tobacco-pipes, of which came from Holland, gross one hundred and ten, chests four.

I have seen some very long ones, and also small from thence, that truly are very fine. If there comes no more, they'll do us no great hurt. I think they must be permitted to be patterns to set our people on work, and if our smokers would use none but fine ones, I question not but we should make as fine as any body."

From this it appears, that in 1694, only 110 gross, or 4 chests of Dutch pipes were imported, and this included both sorts, the "very long ones, and also small." It is worthy of note, for comparison's sake, that in the same year from Holland 12,000, and from Germany 23 tons, of "marbles for boys to play with," were imported.

The long bowl'd pipes continued in use to the middle of last century, and representations of them may be found on engravings of the period, thus showing that they gradually merged from the bulbous into the elongated form of the time of William III., and so passed on to the wide-mouthed shape of the present day. The spur also changed from the flat form—made to rest the pipe upon during use—to the long pointed one now so common, and which took its rise probably from the Dutch. It must be remembered, however, that the Dutch were originally indebted to England for the introduction of pipemaking into that country.

Usually the old pipes were perfectly plain, with the general exception of a milled border, impressed by hand, not in the mould, running round the mouth. It is also worthy of remark, that the bowls of many of the older pipes are *scraped* into form after having been moulded. Sometimes ornamented examples are met with, but they are of extremely rare occurrence. Mr. Croker had one which he considered to have been of foreign make, but which I think there is little doubt is of English manufacture, and I have one in my own

possession which presents some very interesting features. This I have shown on the accompanying engraving. In form it closely resembles one of the examples I have given as belonging to the reigns of James I. and Charles I.; and I have no doubt, from the form of the letters, that I am right in appropriating it to that period. It bears the same impress on each side, with the difference of the letters being reversed. This example was



found in the neighbourhood of Derby, some distance below the surface, in the garden of an old house, evidently at least a couple of centuries old.

It is not very easy to localise pipes, for but little is known of places where they were made, and the manufacture was of course of so small an extent, that it is difficult to trace it. At Broseley, as will be seen from Mr. Thursfield's notes, there were pipe makers in 1575, and from that day to this, the manufacture has gone on in the place uninterrupted. In November, 1601, Mr. Secretary Cecil alludes in a speech, to a then existing patent of monopoly enjoyed by tobacco-pipe makers; and in 1619 the craft of pipe-makers were incorporated, their privileges, according to Stowe, extending through the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England, and dominion of Wales.

They were governed by a Master, four Wardens, and about twenty-four Assistants. These privileges were confirmed by subsequent monarchs. At Derby there have been several generations of pipe-makers, and the pipes made at Winchester were, in Ben Jonson's time, great favourites. They were said to be the best then made, and far superior to those of Vauxhall and other places. In the neighbourhood of Bath, pipes were apparently made in the beginning of the 17th century, the makers' names being Thomas Hunt, Henry Putley, Rich. Greenland, Rich. Tyler, and Jeffry Hunt, and some of the examples bear a shield with a branch of the tobacco plant.

From the smallness of size of these early pipes has, I presume, arisen their common name of "Fairy Pipes," varied sometimes into "Elfin Pipes," "Mab Pipes," "Danes Pipes," etc. They are also sometimes called "Celtic," and "Old Man's Pipes," and I have heard them designated by the characteristic name of "Carls Pipes," a name indicative of a belief in their ancient origin. In Ireland, they are believed to have belonged to the *Cluricaunes*, a kind of wild, mischievous fairy-demon, and when found are at once broken up by the superstitious "pisantry." In England, they are said to have belonged to the fairies, or "old men," but, unlike their Irish brethren, our peasantry usually preserve them, and in some districts believe that a certain amount of good luck attends their possession. I have known one of these pipes carried about the person for years, and have heard its owner—a Peak-man—declare in his native dialect, on being asked to part with it, "Nay, a'd part wi' a towth sowner!" A quantity of these "fairy pipes" were found in the parish of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, some few years ago, "and the country folks there had a tradition that it was a favourite spot for the resort of Queen Mab and her Court, and that among other appendages of Royalty was a fairy pipe manufactory, of which these were the remains."

Much might be written on the subject of tobacco-pipes in general, and on the origin of smoking, but I purposely abstain even from alluding to these subjects. My object has simply been to dot down one or two memorandums on early English pipes, as one branch of manufacture whose history has been neglected, for the purpose of introducing a notice of the remarkable, and unique collection of examples of "Old Broseley's," made by Mr. Thursfield. It is hoped, that these notices may contribute to the elucidation of the history of that interesting branch of the fictile manufactures of our country, the making of tobacco-pipes.

Derby.

## ON "OLD BROSELEYS."

BY RICHARD THURSFIELD, ESQ.

BROSELEY has been so long famous for its tobacco-pipes, that "A Broseley," is a term familiar to smokers all over the world. That this locality should have been chosen as the place "par excellence" for their manufacture, has frequently excited surprise as the clay of which the pipes are made is, and as far as tradition can testify, has always been, obtained from Devon and Cornwall. The absence of coal from those districts may, in a measure, account for its exportation; and the abundance of coal about Broseley, and the easy navigation of the River Severn, may have offered sufficient inducement to the early manufacturers to settle here.

The white pottery found at Wroxeter, is made of a different quality of clay, but no one, I believe, knows exactly whence it was obtained. The Shirlett clay, of which a few pipes were made at Shirlett and Much-Wenlock, is of a coarse texture and very inferior to the Devon pipe clay. This might lead us to suppose, that the earliest manufacturers of pipes at first used the clay found in the neighbourhood, but discarded it for the purer clays which they obtained from Cornwall and Devonshire, but I feel assured the Shirlett and Wenlock pipes are not, judging from their make and shape, of very ancient date. I have in my own possession about four hundred differently shaped pipe bowls, which have been mostly picked up in the immediate neighbourhood of Broseley. Of these, more than two hundred have marks upon the spur, and no two impressions are alike. Some of these marks exhibit the maker's name in full, some abbreviated, others initials only, and one has a gauntlet on the bowl, with S. D. (probably the initials of Samuel Decon, who was alive in 1729) on the spur. In the whole of my collection, three bowls only bear dates, viz.—Richard Legg, 1687, John Legg, 1687, and John Legg, 1696. These are of large size, beautiful in shape and finish, and have never been surpassed either in material or workmanship. These three are engraved on Plate VIII.

I have carefully examined the Broseley Parish Register, which dates back as early as 1572, and find in 1575, 17th Elizabeth (ten years before Sir Walter Raleigh introduced tobacco), that Richard Legg had a daughter baptized. I therefore consider him to be the father of Broseley pipemakers, for even at the present day, many of his descendants follow the trade in this place—from various causes no longer as masters—and still bear the family names of Richard and John Legg. A stone slab let into the front of a substantial cottage, with the words "Richard Legg built this, 1716," testifies to the well-to-do position held by the family in the early part of the 18th century.\*

\* Besides the many makers of the name of Legg found in Mr. Thursfield's examples, the name of BEN LEGG occurs on a pipe found in Worcestershire, now in the possession of Mr. C. Roe. [ED. RELIQ.]

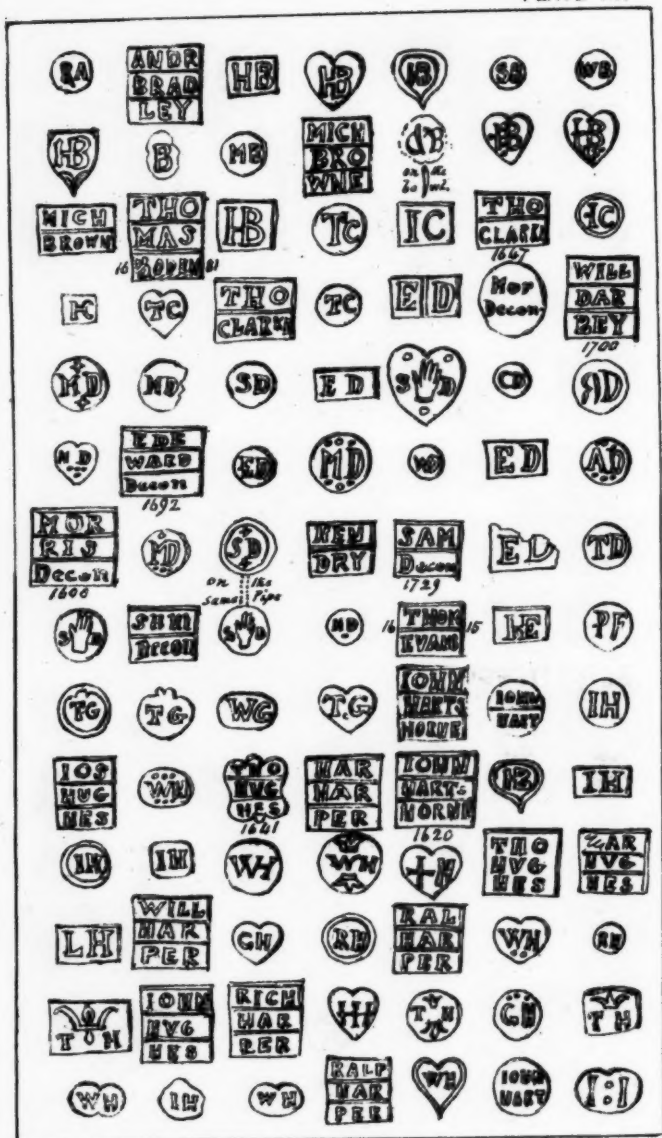
The plates which accompany this notice, exhibit a number of the pipes and of the marks on the spurs, selected from the specimens in Mr. Thursfield's possession. On



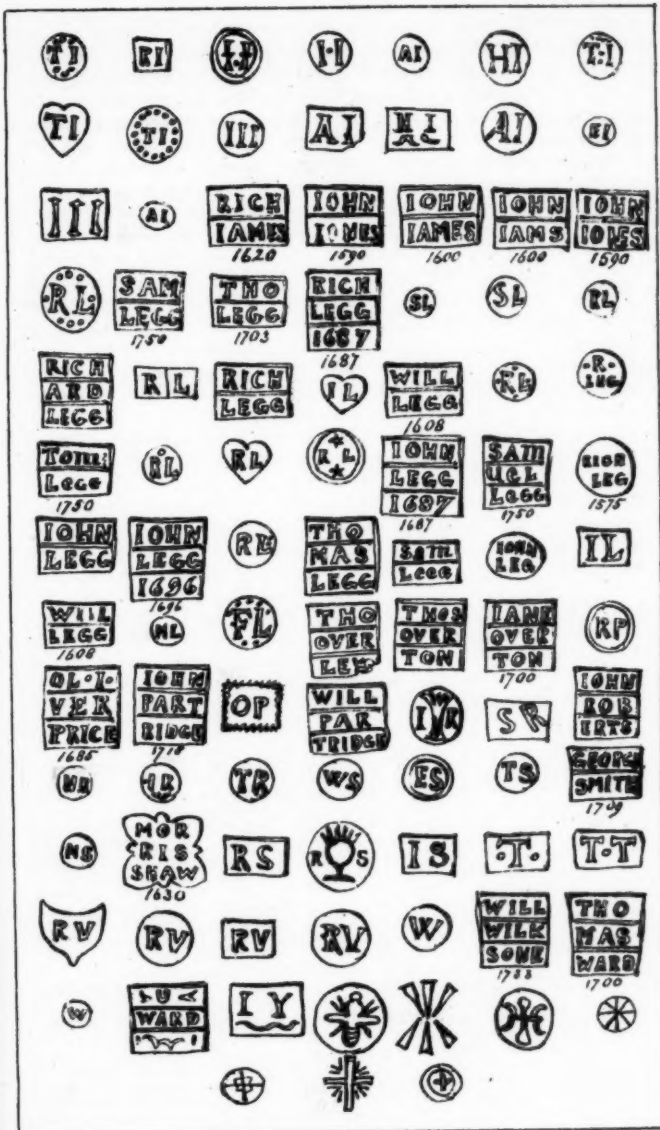
OLD ENGLISH TOBACCO PIPES,  
MADE AT BROSELEY, SHROPSHIRE.







OLD BROSLEY PIPE MARKS.



OLD BROSLEY PIPE MARKS.

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No others of the many names found on the spurs of the pipes, live amongst us now as pipe-makers, and it is a curious fact, that in almost every instance where a pipe-maker's name for the first time appears in the register, it is on the occasion of baptizing a child; as though they were strangers come to live in the neighbourhood. I have, therefore, in the accompanying plates of pipes and marks on the spurs, placed under the name of each maker found in the register, the date of his first mention in the register; but there are many names very common on the pipes which are not to be found in any of the registers in the immediate neighbourhood, and yet, from being found here, it would seem to be their place of residence.

Pipemaking in the early days of its introduction, was a very different matter from what it is now. Then, the greater part of the manipulation was performed by the master, and twenty or twenty four gross was the largest quantity ever burned in one kiln. This required from 15 cwt. to a ton of coal. Each pipe rested on its bowl, and the stem was supported by rings of pipe-clay placed one upon the other as the kiln became filled; the result was, that at least 20 per cent. were warped or broken in the kiln. At the present time, the preliminary preparations of the clay are performed by men, but the most delicate part is almost entirely intrusted to the hands of women. The pipes are placed in saggars to be burned, after the Dutch mode; and from 350 to 400 gross, in one kiln, is not an uncommon quantity. The breakages at the present day amount to not more than one per cent., and the quantity I have named requires no more than from eight to ten tons of coal for burning.

About eighty years ago, the pipe-makers began to stamp their names and residences on the *stems* of the pipes instead of the spurs, the stems being, in many instances, eighteen inches or more in length. They likewise made a small corded mark, at such a length from the bowl, that when held between the fingers at that spot, the pipe was balanced.

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Plate VIII. are represented eleven pipes, selected to show the variety of forms made at Broseley at different periods. They are engraved of their full size, and to each specimen, as far as ascertained, the date of manufacture, or of the year in which entries of the maker occur in the Parish Register, is appended. It will be seen that of these only one is ornamented; this is the specimen bearing the date 1687 on the bowl, on which a pattern is indented. The spur of this pipe is extremely large, and bears the stamp of "John Legg, 1687." Plates IX and X exhibit a series of more than two hundred stamps from the spurs of "Old Broseleys," arranged alphabetically. The surnames which occur are Brown, Bradley, Clarke, Darbey, Decon, Dry, Evans, Hartshorne, Hart, Hughes, Harper, James, Jones, Legg (several of the same family), Overton, Overlay, Partridge, Price, Roberts, Roden, Shaw, Smith, Wilson, and Ward. Besides these are the initials of many other families, so that from the names alone, it is easy to form an idea of the extent to which pipemaking was, in its early days, carried on at Broseley.

Of the marks with devices it is only necessary to particularise one. This is the device of an open hand with the initials S. D.—probably Samuel Decon. Aubrey describes pipes made in his day by a maker named Gauntlett, "who marks the heel of them with a *gauntlet*, whence they are called *Gauntlett-pipes*." It is not improbable that Decon might have learned the "whole art and mystery" of pipemaking from Gauntlett, and thus have adopted his special mark with the addition of his own initials. On these plates, the dates below the marks indicate the dates in which entries of the names of these makers first occur in the Parish Register.

[ED. RELIQ.]

A pipemaker, named Noah Roden, brought the long pipes to great perfection, and supplied most of the London Clubs and Coffee Houses of that day; he died about 1829, and his business was carried on by William Southorn, who made great strides in improving the manufacture, and whose two sons are now carrying on the famed business of makers of the "Real Broseleys."

The pipes I have in my possession, which were picked up in the rubbish which was being sifted from the base of Wenlock Abbey, in 1817, are very small, and I fancy of very early date. Those Mr. Bernhard Smith mentions, as coming from Buildwas Abbey, were found under an old oak floor, laid down, I should say, very soon after the destruction of the monastery; they are very small and of good workmanship. One of them, smaller and thicker than the rest, might be thought, but for the initials, to be Dutch; but I believe it is of early Broseley manufacture. I hope this account of Broseley pipes, short though it is, may be found worthy a place in the "RELICUARY." I have entered into no speculations of what was smoked before tobacco was introduced. That many herbs were, I have no doubt; in some parts of Wales at the present time, tobacco is a luxury seldom indulged in—Coltsfoot, Lettuce, Potatoe-leaves, and many others, being dried and used instead.

*Broseley, Sept. 1862.*

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### THE REV. JOHN SCARGILL, OF WEST HALLAM.

BY THE REV. C. NEWDIGATE, M.A., RECTOR OF THAT PLACE.

It is to be lamented, that owing to the want of local or county histories, the very names of many of our county worthies and benefactors have almost been forgotten, and still more have the records of their public or private lives sunk into oblivion. Of this the Rev. John Scargill, Rector of West Hallam, who left the bulk of his property as an educational endowment for West Hallam, and the adjoining villages, is no unworthy instance. Few and scanty are the particulars which can at this day be gleaned respecting the vicissitudes that befel him during the troublous times in which he lived. He seems to have belonged to a Cambridgeshire family,\* and was instituted to the Rectory of West Hallam, Derbyshire, in the year 1639 or 1640. From a careful examination of the Parish Register, it may, I think, be gathered, that he was ejected in the year 1643, but survived to be subsequently restored, perhaps after the Restoration, and before the passing of the Act of Uniformity, as he died in January, 1662. Most of the entries in the Parish Register at this period are made without reference to the proper succession of dates, and many of them left doubtful as to the exact day, as *e. g.*, "Robert ye son of John Day & Anne his wife, baptized

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\* He was probably of the same family as the Rev. Daniel Scargill, who in 1669 published his recantation before the University of Cambridge.



about Sept. 15, 1657."—"Anne, the daughter of John Cooper, and . . . his wife, baptized about Midlent 1650." This seems to indicate that the Register was not kept at this time, and the entries, all of which are in the same handwriting, not filled up till a later period, probably after the Restoration, when the exact date had, in many instances, been forgotten. There is no evidence to show who enjoyed the revenues of the living during the Great Rebellion, unless it was "Samuel Crampton, Minister, who died at Mapperley, and was buried at West Hallam, the 2nd day of January, 1664." The Rev. John Scargill was buried in the Chancel of West Hallam Church, and over his remains is placed a stone bearing the following inscription. The stone is now covered by the Choir Stalls, on the south side.

"Here lieth the body of John  
Scargill Gent. Rector of this  
Church. He died a Batchelor  
January 17, 1662.  
He built a Schoole here for  
XII children poore  
VI of this Towne and VI of  
III Townes more  
To whom he gave besides  
Their learning free  
IX<sup>d</sup> a weeke to each boy  
Paid to bee.  
Aged 74."

His burial is thus entered in the Parish Register, "Johannes Scargill, Rector venerabilis, Ecclesie hujus, West Hallam, sepultus Januarii 18<sup>o</sup> A.D. 1664."

The will, which is subjoined, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in 1663, and from the accounts preserved in the School Chest, it appears that a Schoolhouse having been erected on a site "allowed of by the Lord and Lady of the Manor," according to the dimensions directed by the testator, the School was first opened in October, 1664; Alexander Byfield being appointed Schoolmaster. It would appear, that after the death of the feoffees under the will, and in the lapse of years, great irregularities had arisen in the management of this, like so many other charities; for in January, 1824, a petition was presented to the Lord Chancellor by the Rev. John Morewood, Rector of West Hallam, and William Drury Lowe, and Edward Miller Mundy, Esqrs., as owners of lands in Mapperley, one of the places interested in this School, praying that it might be referred to one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery, to inquire into the state and condition of the School, &c. It is in accordance with the scheme drawn up by Master Stratford, in 1832, that the School estates are now administered by six trustees, of whom the owner of Shipley is hereditary, the Rector of West Hallam *ex officio*, and the remaining four elected by the surviving trustees whenever vacancies occur; one acting for each Parish or Township to which the benefits of the Charity extend. The number of pensioners receiving 9d. per week each for six years from the date of their appointment (now given in clothing) has been raised from 12, the original number, to 66, viz.—33 from West Hallam, and 11 each from Dale Abbey, Stanley, and Mapperley—and

the Master's salary from £10 to £70 per annum, besides £10 per annum allowed for an assistant.

The original Schoolhouse and site were exchanged in 1832, with F. Newdigate, Esq., the Lord of the Manor, for a new and more eligible situation, on which the present School was erected; and in addition to this, the Trustees of the Charity built, in 1852, an excellent Girl and Infant School, capable of accommodating one hundred children, upon a site likewise presented by F. Newdigate, Esq. A further benefaction to this School was left by Dame Anne Powtrel, of West Hallam, about A. D. 1699, for the purpose of apprenticing boys who have continued six years in the School. A curious and interesting notice of this Charity is preserved in the original School Account Book.

"Mad<sup>m</sup>. Anne Poutrell, of this Town,  
of West Hallom, deceased—

Did by her last Will bequeath to the use of this free Schoole the sum of fiftie pounds, to the intent that with the Intrest and proceed thereof every yeare one of the poorest of the Schollars of West Hallom aforesaid, and fittest for an Apprentice, shall be elected and disposed of at the discreession of two or three of the Inhabitants as they shall think fitt,

"This said Charity was withheld (the will being concealed) by Mr. Francis Willowby, of Espley, in the County of Nottingham, until the yeare 1699, at w<sup>h</sup> time the said Will was found unproved in any of the Courts, & is now in the hands of Mr. Edward Willowby, of Espley; and the said Edward Willowby and his son Francis became bound in the sum of.....for the true payment of £73 14s. 0d. on the 24th of June next, with intrest after £5. p<sup>r</sup> cent.

"M<sup>m</sup>—ye bond was sealed to Mr. Middlemore, Fran. Handley, Geo. Handley, E<sup>d</sup>. Gregory, & is in Mr. Middlemore's hands."

The following singular inscription, which is quite a curiosity in its way, is carved on the stone over the Porch of the School.

The Revd.  
Mr. John Scargill, hujus sedis Rector  
Built and endowed this School  
Cum Fundi censu,  
Et obiit  
Januarii Die 17<sup>o</sup> Anno a Christi ortu 1662.  
Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Hague, Will<sup>m</sup>. Coke, Tho<sup>s</sup>. Scattergood,  
And Zachary Wathey, Trustees,  
Erected this Stone  
Anno Ære Xnæ  
1758.  
Frans. Gree<sup>v</sup>. Mr.  
Eus entium. miserere mei.

Subjoined is a copy of the Rev. J. Scargill's will.

"In the Name of God, Amen. The Tenth day of January, in the yeare of our Lord God, One Thousand Six Hundred Sixty and Twoe, I, John

Scargill of West Hallam in the County of Derby, Clerke, being aged, and weake in body, but of good and perfect memory, praised be God, doe make and ordeyne this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following :—First of all, I give and bequeath my soule into the hands of God my maker, hoping assuredly through the onely meritte of Christ my Lord and Saviour, to bee made partaker of Life Everlasting, and my body to the earth whereof it was made, to bee decently and orderly buryed in the Chancell of West Hallam aforesaid. And as for all my goods and personall Estate, wherewith God hath blessed mee, I give, bequeath, and dispose the same in manner and forme following—*First*, I give and bequeath to my kinsman Henry Scargill, of Knapell\* in Cambridgeshire, a Statute that I have of his father of one thousand poundes immediatly after my decease, provided that he give Bond to my Executors hereafter named, to pay to my Cosen John Scargill, the Attorney, Fifty poundes within a year after my decease. And to my Sister-in-law, Richard Scargill, Forty poundes within the said time, and that hee pay alsoe to William Skipp if hee come out of Virginia, Tenne Poundes, and that hee seale a generall release to my said Executors for the same in full of all further demands out of my said estate. Alsoe I give and bequeath to the said Henry Scargill my silver kupp. Alsoe I give and bequeath to Hellen Roe, my faithfull Servant, all my household goods (excepting the remainder of my plate), viz.—all my brasse, pewter, ironworkes, wooden vessels, and boards used in my house, with Hangings, Stooles, Chaires, Linnens, Bedstedds & Bedding, or if shee like better of it, Twenty Poundes in money in lieu thereof. Alsoe, I give and bequeath unto James Ault, Clerke, my best suite with Cote, Gowne, Cassocke, and my best Hatt and Cotton's Concordance. Alsoe I give and bequeath to Thomas Johnson, the rest of my wearing Clothes, and also the Hearse Cloth. Alsoe I Forgive Mr. Powtrell all that money that I should receive of him for satisfaction for the Coles that have been gotten in the Parsonage grownde, provided that hee shall mainteyne my Sheep and Calves till about May Faire next, at Derbey, in grasse ground. Alsoe I give to William Day his Bond and all that hee oweth mee for Easter rolls or otherwise, hee making a release to my Executors of all debts or dues that I owe him. Also I give and bequeath to Mr. William Horne twenty shillings which hee oweth mee. Alsoe I give and bequeath to William Hudson, Button maker, Husband to Grace Pearson, living last in Chicke Lane, nere the Blacke boy, London, or if hee bee dead to his widdow or heires the sum of Three poundes, and I desire hee may bee carefully enquired after and paid. Alsoe I give and bequeath to the Poore of West Hallam aforesaid, Twenty Shillings. Alsoe to the Poore of Dale Abbey, Tenne Shillings. Alsoe to the Poore of Stanley, Tenne Shillings. Alsoe to the Poore of the Parish of Ilkeston, Twenty Shillings. Alsoe to the Poore of Kirke Hallam and Mapperley, Twenty shillings. Alsoe I give Five hundred and Forty poundes for the purchasing of a Farm in Eastwood, in the possession of one Widdow Cooke, for the fownding and erecting of a Free schoole. Alsoe

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\* Knapwell.

my will is, that a schoole howse be erected within twoe yeares time after my decease. And that the twoe first yeares revenues of the said Schoole Lands bee paid towards the building of it. I would have it placed, if it may be, in or neare the Towne of West Hallam aforesaid, conteyning about Fower and Twenty Foote in Lengthe, with a proportionable widenes, the walls being made of Bricke, having twoe chambers over it, and having twoe bricke chimneys one below and another above. Alsoe my will and mind is, that the Schoolmaster for the said schoole bee an honest, vertuous, and sober man, that shall apply himself wholly to the teaching of the Schoole, and shall offer upp the prayers of the Church amongst his Scholars morning and evening, and shall endeavour to teach his Scholars to read, wright, and cast accompt, and also instruct them in the Church Catechiam, training them upp in the fear of the Lord, which said master shall onely have Tenne pounds yearly for his sallary out of the said Schoole Lands. Alsoe my will and mind is, that there bee twelve pentioners in this Schoole, viz.—Six to bee chosen out of West Hallam aforesaid; Twoe out of the Dale Parish; Twoe out of Stanley; and Twoe out of Mapperley; all which shall be of the poorer sort of the severall fore-mention'd Towns chosen by each Townshipp, whoe shall receive whilst they come to Schoole (that is to say, all the yeare except a Fortnight at Christmas and in Easter and Whitson weeke which usually are not Schoole weekes), after the rate of nine pence a peece for every weeke towards mainteynance of them, to bee paid at every halfe yeare end. Alsoe, my will and minde is, when any of the said pentioners have continued at the said schoole the time of sixe yeares, then they to be removed and others placed in their stead, or if they dye and depart before. Alsoe I doe nominate and appoynt these Fower persons following, viz.—William Wheelright of West Hallam, William Osborne of Dale Abbey, Edward Vicars of Stanley, and John Pimme of Mapperley, and their heires, to bee Feoffees in Trust for the use of the said Schoole, and they and their successors to receive the rents and to take care for the building the said Schoole and repaires and payment of the said pentions and Schoolmaster's wages, and to bee visitors of the same during their lives. And that after any one and each of their deceases, another shall bee chosen by the surviving Feoffees for the Towne for which the deceased was appoynted, which said Feoffees and Visitors, and such others as shall bee elected as aforesaid after any one and each of their deceases, or any Three of them, shall have power to appoynt a Schoolmaster and shall see that hee and the schollers who are pentioners observe the Schoole orders and shall have power alsoe from time to time to displace the master for his negligence or vitiousnesse and choose another in his roome. And alsoe to displace any the pentioners if they bee impiously wicked and refuse to learne their Bookes and the Church Catechisme, and place others in their steads according as their consciences shall direct them. And that they or any three of them have a power from time to time to place or displace Tenants of the said Schoole Lands, and to lett leases (so it bee without taking of fines), if they shall judge that way to bee more beneficial to the Schoole. Alsoe my will and minde

is, that a strong Box\* bee placed in the said Schoole with Fower Lockes and Keyes, to bee in the keeping of the severall Visitors of the said Schoole, wherein is to bee laid this my last Will and Testament, and a Copie of it to bee alwayes extant in the said Schoole. There shalbee alsoe a booke of Accompt deposited in it, wherein shalbee sett down the severall moneyes that are remeyning after the severall distributions, which said moneyes shalbee soe disbursed afterwards, as they or any three of them shall judge most expedient for the goode of the Schoole, which said Accompts I appoynt to be yearly made and profited by the said Feoffees and Visitors and their successors yearly, upon every Thursday in Easter weeke in the said School house, to my Executors hereafter named, and the survivors of them and their heires and the Schoolmaster for the time being, or such of them as shalbee then present, and to have a Dinner at their meeting. The rest of my goods and chattells undisposed of herein, after debts, legacies, and funerall expenses and charges are paid and discharged, I give and leave the same for the further use and benefitt of the said schoole, to bee discreetly disposed of by the said Feoffees and Visitors and my said Executors and their successors, or any three of them, in purchasing more Lande or otherwise, for the encreasing and mainteyning more pensioners at the rate aforesaid, choosing the first out of West Hallam, next out of Dale, and soe in order. Lastely, I do hereby nominate and appoynt my loving friends Robert Mellor, gentleman, and James Aulte, Clerke, Executors of this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking all former and other wills, and doe give and leave to the said Robert Mellor, Tenne Poundes, and both their charges borne on all occasions concerning this my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hande and seale, the daye and yeare first above written, John Scargill. Sealed, published, and declared in the presence of John Flamsteed,† Charles Werden, Henry Werden, Robert Tompson, his marke."

*West Hallam.*

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\* It is interesting to add, that the original "strong box," with its "fower lockes and keyes" is still preserved in the school. The box is quite plain in character, of solid oak, about 5 ft. 4 in. in length by 14 in. in width, and 12 in. in depth. Its cost is entered in the School Account Book as £1 13s. 0d.

The copy of the will from which this is printed, and the original "booke of accompt" are preserved in the box, as here stipulated for.

† Of the same family as the Astronomer, John Flamsteed, who at this time was sixteen years of age. Some interesting particulars connected with the Flamsteed family will, it is hoped, shortly be given in these pages.

## THE FAMILY OF EYRE.

BY WILLIAM BENNETT, ESQ.

THE ancient family of Eyre, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, from whom are descended the Earls of Newburgh and other patrician houses, seems to have taken its name from holding the office of Justice in Eyre of the Forest, under the early Norman sovereigns.\* In an old pedigree preserved at Hassop, the seat of the Newburgh family, it is stated, that the first of the Eyres came in with William the Conqueror, and that his name was Truelove; and that in the Battle of Hastings, seeing the King unhorsed, and his helmet beaten so flat to his face that he could not breathe, he (Truelove) pulled off William's helmet, and got him a fresh horse. The King, grateful for his assistance, said, "Thou shalt no longer be called Truelove, but Ayre or Eyre, as thou hast enabled me once more to breathe." After the battle the King called for Truelove, and found that he had been dangerously wounded; and subsequently gave him lands in the County of Derby in reward of his services. The fee granted to him was within the Honour and Forest of High Peak, part of the princely domain allotted to William Peveril, the bastard son of the Conqueror; and the Norman warrior fixed his residence in the neighbourhood of Peveril's Castle, or as it was then called, "place" in the Peak, and called it Hope, because he had hope in the greatest extremity; and the King assigned him as a crest a leg and thigh in armour (which he had lost at Hastings), and which is still the crest of all the Eyres in England. Such is the statement made by Rhodes in his Peak Scenery. I have not seen the pedigree itself, and therefore I can neither confirm nor disprove the fidelity of this extract. Some parts of it, if founded on fact, are transmitted in so doubtful a guise as to cast suspicion on the relation, though it may in circumstance be true. No Norman soldier at the era of the Conquest would be called Truelove; but it is quite possible that that may be a modern translation of the name or sobriquet by which the Esquire of William the Bastard was known. Many of the captains and soldiers of fortune who assisted William to win the crown of England were known by sobriquets. His eldest son Robert Courthose, his second son William the Red, and his youngest son Henry Beauclerk, are examples of this usage; and, in the catalogue of noblemen, lords, and gentlemen of name, who came into England

\* The Eyre of the Forest was the Justice Seat, which, by an ancient custom, was held every three years by the Justices of the Forest journeying up and down for that purpose. Bracton lib. 3; Tract 2, c. 1 & 2. Brit. c. 2. Crompt. Jurisd. 156. Manwood part 1, p. 121. Justice of the Forest (Justiciarius Forestæ) was a Lord *ex officio*, and heard and determined all offences within the Forest committed against vert and venison. Of those there were two, whereof one had jurisdiction over all forests South of the Trent; the other of all forests North of that River. Their jurisdiction was regulated by the King's Charter called *Charta de Foresta*, made Anno 9 Henry III. See Camd. Brit. p. 214. The court where the Justice sat was called the Justice Seat of the Forest. Manwood's Forest Laws, cap. 24. He was also called Justice in Eyre of the Forest; and was the only Justice that might appoint a Deputy by the Statute of 33 Hen. VIII. c. 35.



with the Conqueror, we find Roger, Earl of Beaumont, surnamed a la Barbe, and others. Surnames were unusual at the time of the Conquest, except as given territorially, or as sobriquets indicative of some peculiarity by which the parties on whom they were conferred were distinguished; and in the case of Truelove or *Le-amour-loial* (as would be his Norman appellation), it is probable he did not bear that sobriquet before the battle of Hastings, but received it for the true service he had done his leader in that memorable battle, which was as glorious for the Saxon as for the Norman reputation. The statement of his reason for calling his residence Hope, is unlikely and puerile; and that of the concession of arms to him untrue, as arms were not borne at the time, nor until that of the Crusades. However, the Conqueror's son, Robert Duke of Normandy, joined the first Crusade; and it is likely enough that *Le-amour-loial*, when the bearing of arms came in, assumed the cognisance mentioned in the pedigree, as recording his exploits and sufferings. It is most probable, that after the kingdom had become settled under the Normans, and when those vast forests had been formed, which were the delight of the Norman Kings and their nobles, the brave *Le-amour-loial* was selected as the first Justice in Eyre of the forests north of the Trent; and being first known as le Eyre, or Justice in Eyre, the name of his office, the family finally assumed it as their surname. And this is proved more clearly by the fact, that in the reign of Henry the Third, Richard le Eyre, of Hope, and William le Marshall, of Brough by Hope, held lands jointly in Warwickshire. In the time of Edward I., William le Eyre, of Hope, held lands there by Wardenship of the Forest of High Peak in Hope Dale, per serv custod forest de alto Pecco in Hope Dale p corpus suum.

In 35 Edward III., Nicholas le Eyre held lands in Hope Ballia (that is, within the jurisdiction) Forestæ de pecc. At the same time William le Eyre held lands in Hope and Aston, by Wardenship of that part of the Forest of High Peak which lay in Edale, Ashop, and Derwent. Nicholas Eyre and Robert (or Robinet as he was more usually and more familiarly called) Eyre, formed part of that glorious little army of heroes who fought under Henry the Fifth at Agincourt.

We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,  
For he, to-day, that sheds his blood with me  
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,  
This day shall gentle his condition:  
And gentlemen in England now a-bed,  
Shall think themselves accurs'd they are not here;  
And hold their manhoods cheap, while any speaks  
That fought with us upon Saint Crispin's Day.

SHAKESPEARE'S HENRY V.

These gallant warriors survived the French wars, and returned to the place of their birth, where they lived many years, and Robert was one of the chief contributors to the erection of the beautiful Church at Hathersage. He married Joane, the daughter and heiress of Robert Padley, of Padley, by whom he had a large family; and both of them lie entombed in Hathersage Church. There were many other gallant men of this ancient stock; and not the least among them were Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, who raised and commanded a Regiment of Foot



for King Charles the First, and maintained it at his own cost, and his brother, William Eyre, who was his Lieutenant-Colonel. When the Parliament triumphed, these gallant cavaliers were declared malignants; and Rowland Eyre paid the enormous sum of £21,000, as a composition for his estates.

It is not my intention to pursue, more minutely, or extensively, the genealogy of this family, which may be found elsewhere; but I have given the preceding brief sketch of their history, to indicate the house referred to in the ballad below; and which seems to embody a colloquy between some high-born lady and her son. Whether the hero of the ballad was the young cavalier Rowland Eyre, or some scion of the family in earlier times, I cannot discover. The Christian name Rowland was peculiar to that branch of the family from which the Earls of Newburgh descended, but was an hereditary name in it.

*Chapel-en-le-Frith.*

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#### ROWLAND EYRE.

Oh, where hast thou been all the day,  
My ruddy Rowland Eyre?  
Where hast thou been all the day,  
'Til night from morning fair?  
Oh, I have been this Summer's day,  
Acroſs the Forest drear,  
A courting of my lady gay,  
Who has no living peer.

Oh, what bird fang ſo blythefully,  
As thou didſt leave the door?  
And what bird fang ſo blythefully,  
As thou didſt croſs the moor?  
It was myſelf that carolled gay,  
As oufel in the ſpring:  
'Twas I that fang a roundelay,  
Like ſkylark on the wing.

Oh, what ſteed pawed ſo rampantly,  
Ere thou didſt go thy way?  
And what ſteed neigh'd ſo gallantly,  
Like war-horſe in the fray?  
It was my own grey Caradoc,  
That pranced forth in his pride:  
And roused the echoes of the rock,  
This morn by Derwent ſide.

And didst thou see thy Lady gay,  
My fair brow'd Rowland Eyre?  
And didst thou meet her on thy way  
Across the moorland bare?  
I met her in her Father's Hall,  
My own fair Madeline:  
Like unto Angel, in a pall  
Of filk and silver sheen.

And can she braid her own hair,  
This lovely bride of thine?  
And can she braid her own hair,  
Or crown a cup of wine?  
Yes, she can braid her raven hair,  
When ladies meet to shine:  
And for her chosen Knight prepare  
The cup of rosy wine.

And can she nurse her own babe,  
This dainty bride of thine?  
And can she nurse her own babe,  
And pleased the dance resign?  
Yes, Madeline to every child,  
Will prove a mother blest:  
As does the broodie moorland hen  
To the flock beneath her breast.

And can she lift the trumpet sound,  
My bold-brow'd Rowland Eyre?  
And can she lift the trumpet sound,  
Nor tremble at its blare?  
Yes, sounds of war my love can hear,  
Nor tremble with alarm:  
And see the banners glancing near,  
And aid her Knight to arm.

Then Rowland Eyre, a welcome free  
To this fair Bride of thine;  
And, Rowland Eyre, a welcome free  
To this dear child of mine.  
The heroes of thy race have, aye,  
Match'd with the fair and good:  
And I may yet sing lullabye  
To the offspring of thy blood.

## NOTICE OF SOME ENCAUSTIC PAVING TILES, RECENTLY DISCOVERED IN DERBY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.R.S., ETC., ETC., ETC.

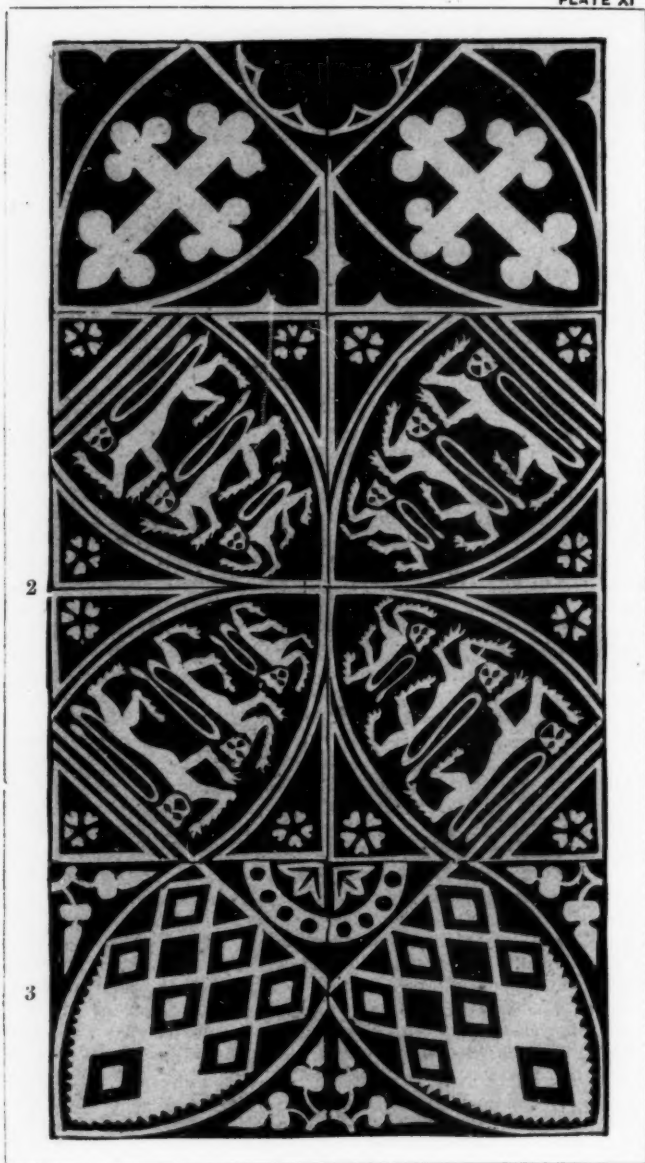
By the kind permission of Mrs. Mozley, who has placed them in my hands for the purpose, I am enabled to lay before my readers a notice of the discovery of a very interesting series of Encaustic Paving Tiles, recently dug up in the course of some extensive alterations in the grounds attached to her residence, the Friary, Derby. With the exception of one fragment, which is too indistinct to decipher with any degree of certainty, the whole of the patterns found are shown on the accompanying plates, which I have carefully drawn from the tiles themselves. The armorial tiles, on Plate XI., are highly interesting, and of extremely good character. The shields are all placed diagonally on the tiles, so that they may be arranged in sets of four or used as borders. When placed in sets of four, as I have shown with the Royal Arms in the centre of the plate, they form a beautiful quatrefoil pattern, which, when surrounded on the pavement with plain black or red quarries, has a rich and striking effect. Fig. 1 has a shield bearing a cross bottonée, the corners of the tile being trefoiled. The cross bottonée was borne by one of the De Clares, and was the badge of the order of St. Maurice. It is a bearing I do not recollect to have before met on tiles. Fig. 2 is the Royal Arms, three leopards passant guardant, and although this bearing is tolerably common on tiles, I have not before met with this particular type. Fig. 3 bears the arms of De Quincy, seven mascles, three, three, and one. Two of the corners are foliated, and the centre one bears a quarter of a circle, so that when placed four together the circle is completed in the centre of the armorial quatrefoil. A similar tile, evidently pressed in the same mould, occurs at Thurgarton Priory,\* Nottinghamshire. It will be seen that the field in this has been partially cut away between the upper mascles in the forming of the wood block for impressing the clay, but has been left standing in the lower part of the shield. The De Quincy's were connected with the family of Ferrars, Earls of Derby, by marriage of a co-heiress with William, fourth Earl.

The devices on Plate XII. are all four-tile patterns, one or more of which are, I believe, unique. It will be seen that they each form, when complete, a circle extending over the four tiles. Figs. 1 and 2 are fragmentary—so much so, indeed, that I have been unable to complete them with certainty, and so have left the corners plain—but the patterns are remarkably good. Fig. 4 is foliated, and of extremely good character. Fig. 3 calls for more special notice than any of the series. It is, so far as my experience goes, quite unique in the device which it bears—a hare, mounted on the back of a hound,

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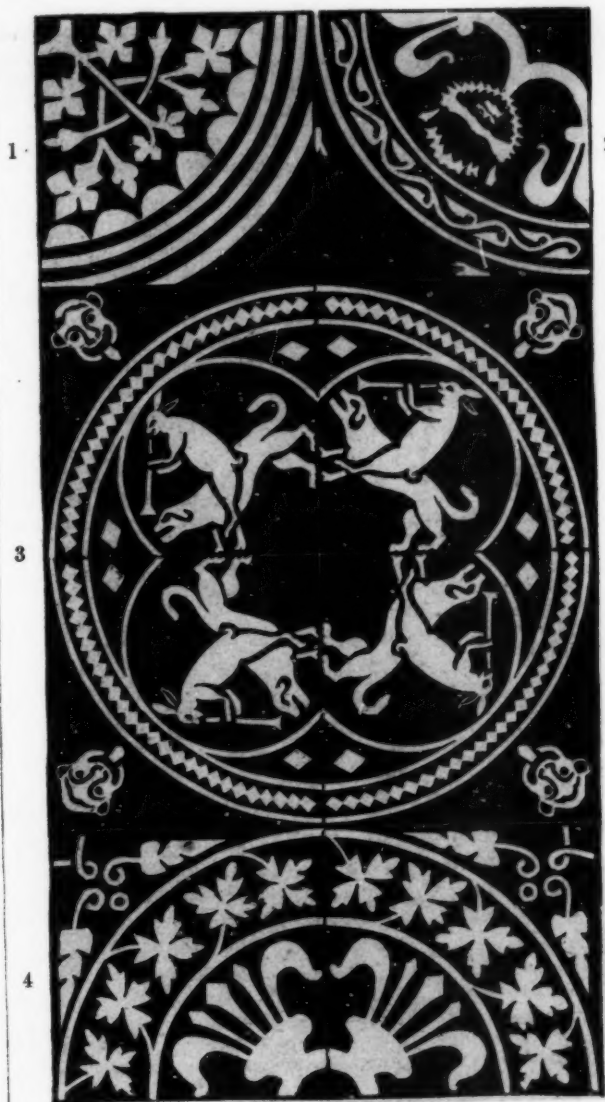
\* Described by me in the "Journal of the British Archaeological Association," Vol. VIII. p. 249.





Llewellynn Jewitt, del & sc.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FROM THE PRIARY, DERBY.



Llewellynn Jewitt, del & sc.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FROM THE FRIARY, DERBY.



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and blowing a horn. This tile, when placed four together, as I have shown on the plate, forms a quatrefoil within a circle, the outer corners bearing a grotesque head, and the hare and hound, which is depicted running at full speed, within each cusp of the quatrefoil.

Devices of this ludicrous and, sarcastic nature are not at all uncommon in the illuminations and sculptures of the middle ages, where they may be found introduced in a variety of ways. They belong to that class of caricatures which were called in French and Anglo-Norman, *Monde Bestorné*—the world turned upside down—in which each oppressed class of animated beings became the lord and master over its former oppressor, and, on the principle of doing to others as you had been done by, treated him with the same kind of cruelty, or administered punishment or death as might be deemed best. Thus in our tile the poor hunted hare has turned the tables on his oppressor the hound, and has mounted his back, taken possession of the hunter's horn, and is galloping away with all the ardour and excitement which the chase inspires. The figure is remarkably well drawn, and one cannot but admire the independent and confident manner in which "puss" sits "bolt upright" astride his late oppressor, blowing his horn and hurrying on at full cry. An excellent example of an analagous character occurs in a XIV. century MSS. in the British Museum,\* and has been figured in Wright's *Domestic Manners and Sentiments*. This I reproduce in the following engraving. It shows the criminal hound,



who has been taken prisoner by the hares whom he has hunted, and has perhaps been tried and condemned to death—for supposed trials among the lower orders of animals are often "reported" in ancient ballads, etc.—led to execution in the hangman's wattled cart. This is a remarkably interesting illustration, and is valuable for the representation it affords of an executioner's cart in the fourteenth century,

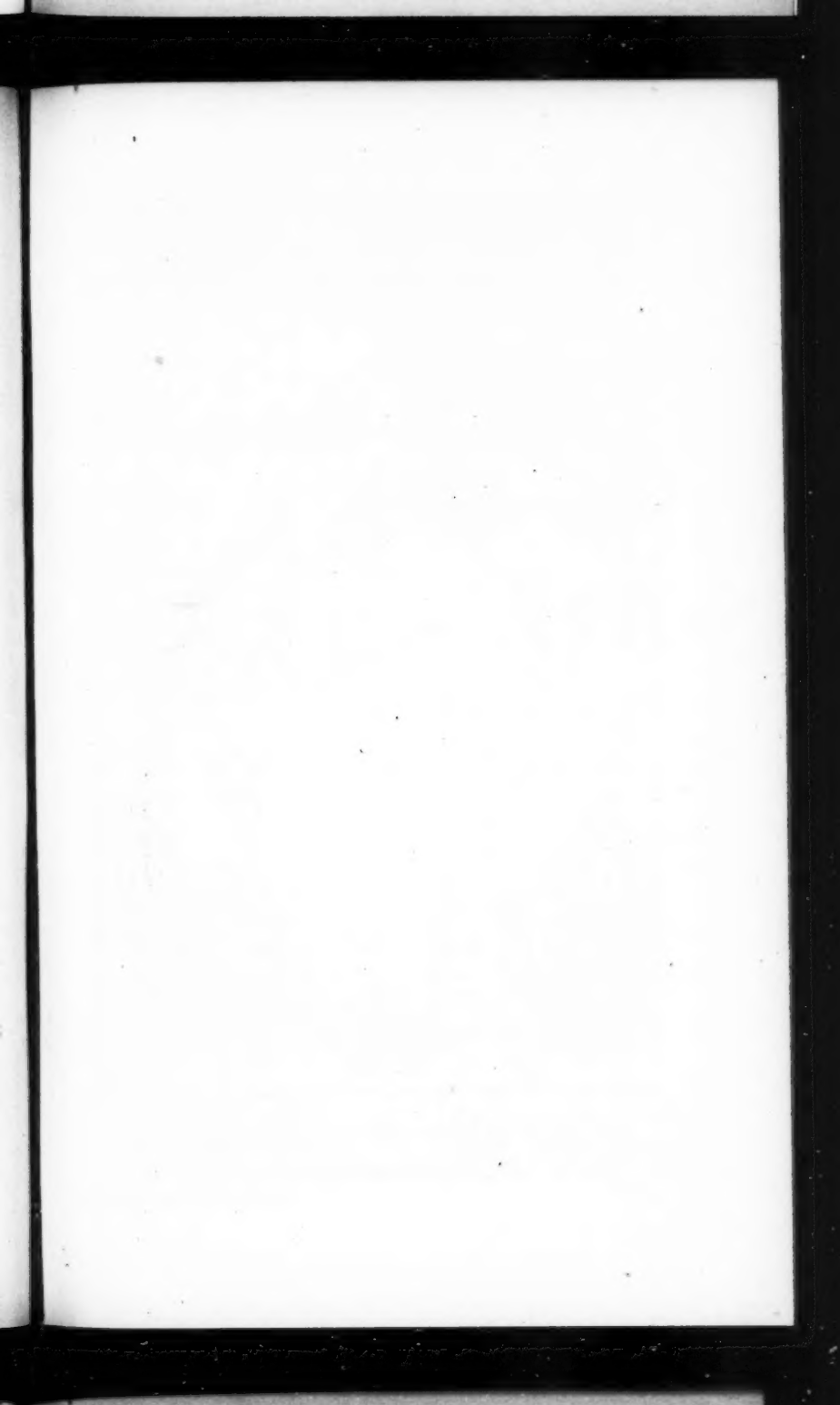
for the harness employed at that period, and for the form of the gallows—two forked poles, with a cross pole lying in the forks. The poor hound is depicted sitting up in the cart, his forelegs bound behind his back, while the hangman marches beside, whip in hand, holding the rope which is destined to hang him. The poor dog looks the very picture of misery, and is evidently howling in fear, while the two hares yoked to the cart drag him "with a will" to the foot of the gallows, and the executioner, with a smile of malicious satisfaction on his face, holds tight the rope.

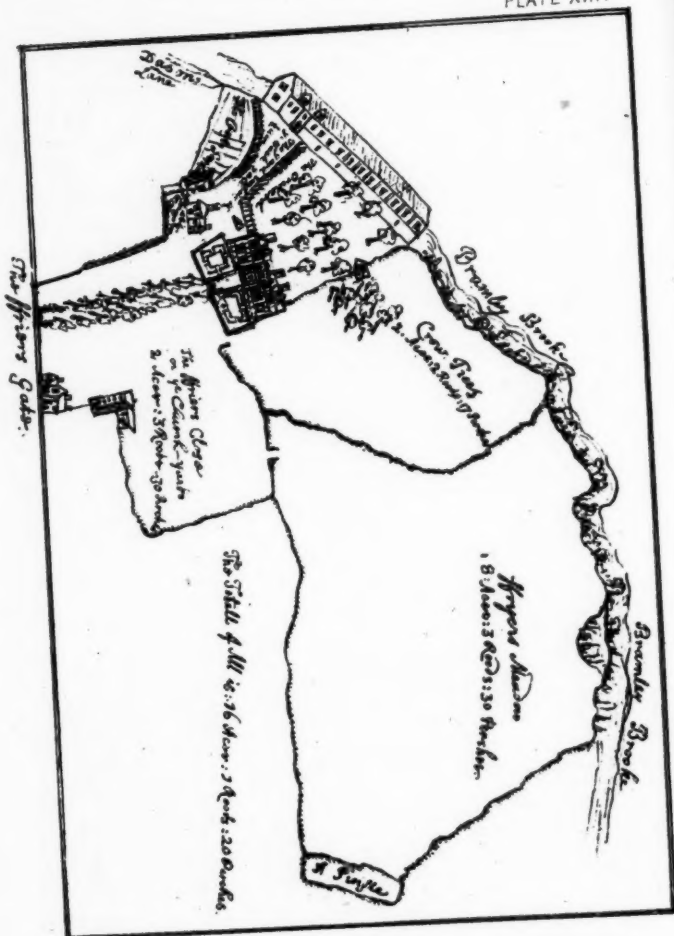
Among the subjects of the kind I am alluding to, which occur to me at the moment, are the Geese hanging a Fox, sculptured on a stall in Sherborne Church; a mouse chasing a cat, in an illumination; and a horse driving a cart, the carter, of course, being obliged to get into the shafts.

The Priory on whose site the tiles I have just described were discovered, was founded about the year 1292, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It belonged to the Dominican, or Black Friars (or Friars Preachers), and from it the street called *Friar Gate* takes its name. In the 21st Edward I. a meadow containing four roods and a half, in Derby, was granted to this convent, and in the 12th Edward II., they had acquired ten acres of land for the purpose of enlarging the priory. In the 15th Edward III., eight acres of land, besides a meadow and a croft, and nine cottages, all situated in the parish of St. Werburgh, belonged to this establishment, which had become very extensive. Two years later a letter, given in Rymer, was sent to the Prior, respecting his not sending tithes and procurations abroad.

In the same reign the Abbot acquired by purchase one mill, four shops, six cottages, fifty acres of land, ten acres of meadow, and ten shillings rental, in Derby. Later still the Friars paid the yearly sum of 46s. 8d. to the Abbot of Darley. At the time of its suppression, the revenues of the Priory were estimated at £18 16s. 2d. In the Chapter House, Westminster, is an Inventory of the goods of this Friary, of which I hope, ere long, to give a copy in the "RELICUARY." The Prior at that time was Lawrence Ficknor, who, with five Friars, surrendered the House on the 3rd of January, 1539. In 1543, the site was granted to John Hynde, and from him passed successively through the families of Sharpe, in which family it was remaining in the 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, Statham, Bainbrigge, Dalton, Crompton, and Henley, into the hands of the late Mr. Mozley.

The situation of the Priory was at the back of the house now occupied by Mrs. Mozley, but no portion of the building remains. It had an entrance gateway from *Friar Gate*, and the grounds were enclosed by high walls. The grounds extended nearly to the brook, and to where it crossed to what is now called the *Uttoxeter Road*. The accompanying little sketch enlarged from Speed's Survey, 1610, shows the situation of the Friary, the extent of the grounds, and the character of the building as it then existed. Wooley, who wrote in 1712, when it belonged to Mr. Dalton, calls it "a pleasant seat," and that the Unitarian Chapel (still standing, and

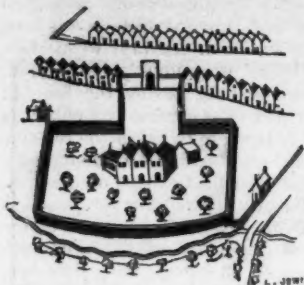




a Map of the Fryers & the Grounds belonging it in  
Mr. Dalston time

add 1755 to pocket of s. 5.6

which is then described as "the only dissenting congregation in the whole town") was built on a



part of the Friary property. In the year 1730, when the place was purchased by Mr. Crompton, the building had been converted into three dwelling houses. A curious and highly interesting plan of the Friary estate drawn in 1733, is in possession of Mrs. Mozley, and is shown of a reduced size on Plate XIII. The house is there shown as a five-gabled timber building. The extent of the estate appears to

have been 16a. 1r. 20p. The name of "The Frier's Close or y<sup>e</sup> Church Yard." is highly interesting, as showing the burial place attached to the establishment. The barns—an essential part of the arrangement of a monastery—it will be seen were close to *Bramley Brooke*, now known as *Bramble Brook*, while the rookery—called *Crow-trees*, was at the back of the house.

In 1760 the building was taken down, and the present mansion built where the gateway formerly stood. The Rev. W. Cantrell, the Minister of St. Alkmund's, writing in that year, says, "The Friary is lately taken down, and a new house and outward houses are now erected there by Mr. Crompton, who purchased the situation." Within the last few years some new streets have been formed across this estate, and in the course of the alterations, the tiles under notice were found. It is worthy, too, of note, that at various times bones have been dug up on the spot. Doubtless, many interesting matters are yet in store for future excavators, and I cannot but express a hope that further excavations may be made in our day, and the results made known in the pages of the "RELIQUARY."

The seal of the Priory, which I here engrave for the first time, is very interesting. It is of *vesica* form, and bears in the centre a remarkably good representation of the Annunciation. Between the figures of the Blessed Virgin and the Archangel Gabriel is the word *Domini*, and beneath the figures, in a trefoil arch, is the figure of a Friar with uplifted hands. The legend is—



S' VENTVS FRM PREDICATOR DEREBYTE.

It is here engraved from an impression in my own possession, and of its exact size.

THE use of ORNAMENTED PAVING TILES in England probably originated in the middle of the twelfth century—at all events, no examples which can be ascribed to an earlier period have as yet been discovered—and continued until the sixteenth century, when their beauty became much deteriorated, and their use gradually disappeared. Ornamented Tiles were formerly much used for paving the floors of sacred edifices, and their use was so generally confined to buildings of a devotional character, that whenever they are found in the remains of castellated or domestic mansions, there is good reason for supposing that a private chapel, or other religious fabric had existed on the spot.

Some of the earliest known examples are the well known specimens from Castle Acre in the British Museum. These appear to be of the latter part of the twelfth, or of the beginning of the thirteenth century; and I have met with others of an equally early date elsewhere. Of the thirteenth century, a remarkable pavement was laid bare in the Chapter House at Westminster some years since. In this pavement, many of the tiles were beautifully decorated with figures of the King, Queen, Priests, and Knights, and with Armorial Bearings, whilst others exhibited the graceful Early-English foliage of the period. To this century are also to be attributed the magnificent series of pavements at Worcester, which I had the gratification of discovering and clearing during the congress of the British Archaeological Association, held in that city in 1848;\* and to the same period are also to be ascribed the tiles from Repton Priory and Bakewell,† and also those just described from the Friary, Derby. Of the same century, other examples, to be hereafter described in the "RELICUARY," exist in Derbyshire churches; and excellent series are to be found at Exeter; at Malvern and Bredon, in Worcestershire; Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire; Warblington and St. Cross, Hampshire; Tintern and Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire; and in many other places.

In the two following centuries, the decorations on paving tiles were of a much more varied and elaborate character; oak, ivy, vine, and other leaves were beautifully and closely copied from nature, and were skilfully displayed in their disposition—indeed the foliage of this period exhibited generally much natural freedom, and was elegantly and gracefully thrown, so as to form elaborate and striking patterns. Excellent examples of this period, besides those occurring in the Derbyshire churches, to be hereafter noticed, occur at Worcester, Wells, and Winchester cathedrals, and at Shrewsbury—where the vine leaf and grape is peculiarly elegant in its adaptation—Malvern, Evesham, St. Albans, &c., &c. At Malvern are several magnificent tiles, and the date 1453 occurs in the series, and others of the same date are to be seen at Stone and Malmsbury.

In the sixteenth century, the use of encaustic tiles appears to have been almost superseded by the introduction of Flanders or Gally tiles; these are of foreign fabrication, and have their patterns

\* Described and illustrated by me in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, Vol. IV. p. 216. See also Dunkin's Report of the Worcester Congress, p. 365.

† See *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, Vol. VII. p. 384, *et seq.*

depicted in superficial colours. Some of these occur at Holt. In Devonshire and other Western counties, tiles of a late period are occasionally met with, whose devices are raised above the general surface in high relief. Examples may be seen at Tawstock, at Westleigh, and other places. Of these but few specimens have occurred in the Midland Counties.

Of the process observed in the manufacture of encaustic tiles, it is only necessary to remark, that the red clay being prepared of the proper consistency, and placed in the hollow square mould, a stamp of wood, bearing the device in relief, was pressed upon its surface, and the pattern thus became indented into the clay. A thin layer of white clay was next laid into the hollow thus formed, and the tile was then baked—a yellow glaze being spread over the whole surface and burnt in.

That this was the mode of manufacture, may easily be seen by examining old pavements where the glaze has been, by long use, worn away from the surface, and has left the white clay in the interstices, not unfrequently in a loose state. Instances occur of tiles being left simply impressed with the pattern without filling in, and then glazed over. One remarkably elegant example of this kind I recollect finding at Shrewsbury, where the vine leaf and grape were exquisitely indented.

Kilns for the manufacture of these interesting mediæval fictile productions have been found at St. Mary Witton, Droitwich; at Malvern; at Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire; and in Derbyshire. Of these I reserve further mention for a future number, when they will be carefully described and illustrated.

The devices impressed upon encaustic paving tiles consist principally of foliage, variously thrown so as to form crosses, quatrefoils, scrolls, and other varieties of ornamentation; heraldic bearings; crosses; sacred symbols; figures of mounted knights, and of kings, queens, and ecclesiastics; letters and alphabets; grotesque figures; beasts and birds. In many cases the pattern is complete in itself on the single tile, but sets of four, nine, sixteen, and other numbers, with a continuous pattern extending over their whole surface, are of not uncommon occurrence. Examples of sets of four are very common, and those given from the Friary, Derby, on plates XI and XII will serve to show their character. Of sets of nine and of sixteen tiles some of the finest existing examples are remaining at Worcester and at Bakewell; and others may be seen at Great Bedwyn, Shrewsbury, West Hendred, and other places.

Armorial bearings, badges, and cognizances are perhaps amongst the most useful and valuable species of decoration to the archæologist which tile paving presents, the arms frequently exhibiting the bearings of the lords of the manor, or of the chase, as well as those of the monarch, and of founders and benefactors of the church; and they are therefore peculiarly valuable in the assistance which they give in tracing the descent of property, and in determining the sources of church benefaction. At Haccombe, in Devonshire, besides the royal arms and other bearings, is the shield of the founder, Haccombe; at



Neath are the arms of Clare, De Spencer, De Granavilla, Montacute, Turberville, and other patrons and benefactors of the Abbey; at Bakewell are the arms of Foljambe and Breton; and at Malvern are the arms of Clare and De Spencer, Earls of Gloucester, Newburgh and Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick (the successive lords of the chase and manor), and the royal arms, the lordship having reverted to the crown by marriage.

At Worcester are the royal shield and the arms of the earl of Cornwall, and of Beauchamp, Le Boteler, Le Scot, Digby, Clare, Warren, Carpenter, &c.; at Wenlock, Salop, are Mortimer and others; at Gloucester, those of Abbot Sebroke; at Haughmond, Corbett; in Christ Church, Oxford, the royal arms, and those of the See of Exeter; at Shrewsbury are Hastings, Mortimer, Beauchamp, and others; at Warblington, Clare and Grey; at Hereford, Mortimer, Berkeley, Edward the Confessor, &c.; and at Bredon in Worcestershire, is an extensive series, comprising upwards of thirty bearings of illustrious families of the thirteenth century. Amongst them are those of Edward I., Queen Eleanor (Castile and Leon), Edward of Carnarvon, France (*Seme-de-lis*), Bohun, Warren, Clare, Cantilupe, Maltravers, Mortimer of Wigmore, Mortimer of Chirk, Wake, Hastings, Beauchamp, Berkeley, Grandison, Latimer, De Vere, De Geneville, De Spencer, &c. These will be sufficient instances to show the nature of armorial tiles, and their value to the topographer.

In some instances, four or more tiles are employed for the production of one complete shield, as at Westminster, Worcester, Gloucester, &c., and in others, the shields are introduced with good effect, as part of the foliated or geometrical design of the pavement. At Worcester, the well known bearings of Richard King of the Romans—the lion rampant within a bordure bezanty, for the Earldom of Cornwall, and the spread eagle—are each formed of four tiles, the shields being placed diagonally. These and several others I had the gratification of discovering in 1848. At the same place are the arms of Beauchamp and Bishop Carpenter, so arranged as to form, when quadrupled, some most interesting devices. At Gloucester are also excellent examples of shields formed of four and more tiles. At Malvern is a remarkable example of impaling, in which the tiles are so arranged as to present, when placed together, both the simple family bearing, and the impaled one after marriage. The ordinary arrangement of armorial tiles, in sets of four, will be seen on Plate XI.

Besides armorial bearings, the badges and cognizances of families, as well as rebuses and personal devices, are frequently found on tiles. For instance, at Malvern is a winch (or capstan), a comb and a mitre and pastoral staff, for Tydeman de Winchcombe; while at Tutbury is the nave of a wheel, which is one of the badges of the Stafford family.

Sacred symbols are of very frequent occurrence, and of great variety; of these the fish, the pelican, the cross, the lily, the Agnus Dei, the cross keys, the various emblems of the Passion, the inter-laced triangles, monograms of I.H.C. and M., are perhaps the most general. There are also others which bear inscriptions of a pious character, and others again bearing a kind of charm. At Malvern is

s tile with the words, "*Mentem. Sanctam. Spontanem. Honorem. Deo. et. Patrie. Liberacionem.*" and at the same place, with the names of the Evangelists, and the date 1456, is the quotation from Job xix. 21, "*Miserimini mei, miserimini mei, saltem vos amici mei, quia manus Domini telegit me.*"

Mounted knights, priests, ladies, grotesque figures, &c., occur at Romsey, St. Cross, Margam, Tintern, Shrewsbury, Burton, Kegworth, Thurgarton, Reading, Oxford, and many other places, and many of them have been of considerable use, by the examples of costume which they exhibit, in assisting to establish the date of the foundation of the building. Letters, too, are not uncommon on this species of fictile decoration, and they occur sometimes singly, as at Beaulieu, where nearly the whole alphabet is traceable on tiles of small dimensions, so that they may be placed together to form inscriptions. In other instances, complete alphabets occur, as at Repton and other places in Derbyshire. Monuments composed entirely of tiles are occasionally met with, but are of rare occurrence. They are occasionally found, as at Malvern, for wall decoration.

The usual colours are, of course, red and yellow, the ground being of the former, and the pattern of the latter colour. Instances however sometimes occur in which other colours, black and green for instance, are used. Enamelled tiles are also sometimes met with, in which, as in the Mayor's Chapel Bristol, and at Frithelstoke, the patterns are depicted in a variety of colours. The usual size of tiles is four-and-a-half, or five inches square, but they are found of various dimensions. They are, except in very rare instances, square. At Bakewell, however, an unique form, which must have had a rich effect in the pavement, is found; of this, more will be said in a future paper.

It is unnecessary now to pursue the subject of tile paving farther. My object has been to give a slight sketch of the history of these interesting relics of bygone times, and to point out the characteristics of their ornamentation in the different periods in which they were used, and the subject will be illustrated from time to time by engravings of examples from various localities.

*Derby.*

## Original Documents.

In the first volume of the "RELIQUARY" (page 119), some curious extracts from the Household Book of the Hon. Anchitell Gray, of Risley Hall, in the County of Derby, taken from the original manuscript in the possession of the Editor, were given, and other extracts promised for a future number. A further instalment is therefore now given, and in a future number the extracts will be continued. As an introductory notice appeared with the first extract, it will be unnecessary to say more now, than that the accounts extend over the years 1680-1-2 and 3, and are in the handwriting of Thomas Sarson, the steward, and signed by Mr. Gray.

1681		£	s.	d.
November				
:1	paid to Mrs. Bridges Daughter taking post Letters and to ye man sending them	00	03	06
:1	paid for a Bottle of Syrops for my Lady	00	05	06
:1	Spent at Nottingham	00	01	06
:4	paid for gathering 208 Strikes of acornes	03	09	06
:4	paid to the man that brought a quarter of beefe from Mr. Yeomans* of Derby	00	02	00
:5	paid to Mr. Fletcher Boy that brought a dish of fish...	00	00	06
11	Spent at Lenton faire	00	01	00
14	paid to Edward Rowilson of Dale Abbey for mending the Netts to chatch Rabbits	00	05	02
16	paid for Inckle for the Brawne	00	01	06
17	paid for Orienges and Leamons	00	02	00
17	paid for Oates Cakes	00	00	04
17	paid at the Coffee house by your hon. order	00	01	00
17	paid for the horses at the Kings head	00	01	03
17	paid for drinke at Derby	00	04	00
17	paid to the poor at Derby	00	00	06
23	paid to Willm Cowley for Tar and Tobacco Stalkes to dresse the Sheepe with	00	00	04
24	paid to your honour for my Lady	10	00	00
24	paid to Thomas Cowlishaw for Calfe bought of Mich. Bagaley of Stanton	00	05	06
26	paid to your honour going to Nottingham	00	05	00
26	paid for violets† for my lady	00	05	00
26	paid for the horses at Nottingham	00	01	00
26	paid for drinke at Nottingham	00	02	00
29	paid to the Colliers at Newthorpe	00	01	09
30	paid to Leicester Booth for 181 pounds of butter	03	00	04
Dec. 1	paid for Oxe bowes	00	04	00
22	Spent receiving Breaston Rents	00	04	00
24	paid to William Harrison of Breaston for 12 yards of hempon cloth	00	10	00
24	paid to Willm Cowley grubing in the corne ground	00	08	00
24	paid to Willm Cowley kidding 5000 of wood kiddes	00	06	03
24	paid to Willm Cowley for 8 loads of manure Laid in Peat's meadows	00	08	00
24	paid to John Bonner Kiddes 120	00	01	02½
24	paid to your honour	00	05	00
24	paid to Mr. Wilkingston carrier of Nottingham for ye Intelligencer	05	00	00

\* The same family are still, I believe, butchers in Derby.

† Violets in November may well warrant such an exorbitant price.

		£	s.	d.
27	paid to Willm Cowlishaw for making and mending shoes and gollosaes ... ..	00	09	00
27	paid to Mr. Fletcher Maid that brought a goose and a Sugar loaf ... ..	00	01	00
30	paid for orienges and leamons ... ..	00	02	00
31	paid for two cod fish and two lobsters ... ..	00	03	00
31	paid for blouding Willm Colgreave... ..	00	01	00
Jan. 1682				
: 2	paid for New Yeaer Gifts ... ..	01	13	02
: 2	paid to Anne Brown helping in ye kitchen four dayes ... ..	00	01	04
: 2	paid to John Allen helping in ye kitchen four dayes ..	00	01	04
: 2	paid to Willm Ragge playing at Christmas ... ..	00	05	00
: 4	paid to John Smith Constable of Risley for 33 chimneys half-a-year ended at Mich. (81) ... ..	01	13	00
: 4	paid to Captaine Monday drummer ... ..	00	01	00
: 6	paid to your honour for Isaac Bonner Walsall Ale* ... ..	00	07	00
: 7	paid for some Drinking Glasses ... ..	00	01	06
14	paid for a letter sent to Newarke ... ..	00	00	02
18	paid to your honour ... ..	00	05	00
20	paid for oates cakes ... ..	00	00	04
20	paid at Derby for drinke ... ..	00	01	06
25	Spent Little Hallam settling Mr. Nicholson Living ... ..	00	01	00
26	paid to a poore woman that came from Duffield by your honour commands ... ..	00	00	06
31	paid to William Closs of Stanton for 2000 of quicke setts ... ..	00	05	04
February				
: 1	paid for three oxe bowest ... ..	00	01	00
: 2	paid for three Salt Catts for ye Dove House ... ..	00	02	06
: 2	paid to Mr. Flamstead man that brought a Sugar loafe ... ..	00	01	00
: 7	paid to Fr. John Curson man that brought two bounds ... ..	00	02	06
11	paid to Humphrey Blouston and Mich. Hallam Maides that brought a side of Veale ... ..	00	01	00
13	Spent meeting Mr. Lee about the Coale pitta ... ..	00	01	08
14	paid for a Dogge howse ... ..	00	01	06
17	paid to Mr. Kirby of Derby for mending ye Sedans and other worke ... ..	00	06	04
17	paid for Orienges for my Lady ... ..	00	01	00
17	paid for Oates cakes ... ..	00	00	04
17	Spent at Derby ... ..	00	01	00
17	paid for a paire of Shoes for my Lady ... ..	00	09	00
18	paid to John going to Enfield with Venison... ..	00	05	00
18	paid to John Lichford as his bill will appeare ... ..	09	04	06
April 1682				
: 6	paid to Jepsen the fisherman of Stappleford for five Pikes ... ..	00	01	06
: 8	paid to Goodwife Meades of Wilne for fish ... ..	00	03	00
: 11	paid to your honour for my Lady ... ..	10	00	00
: 12	paid to Goodwife Meades for fish ... ..	00	01	10
: 12	paid for 12 yarges and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hempen cloth ... ..	00	07	06
14	paid to Willm Winfield and George Bridges cutting 30 cordes of wood ... ..	02	10	00
14	paid to a man that came from Mr. Batmans at Derby ... ..	00	02	00
14	paid for 20 Dozen of cro fish ... ..	00	04	00
16	paid to your honour at ye Sacram <sup>t</sup> at Easter ... ..	00	05	00
20	paid for Orienges and Leamons for my Lady ... ..	00	01	00
20	paid for 18 yarges and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Flaxen Cloth ... ..	00	19	03
20	paid for the horses in Derby ... ..	00	01	06
20	paid to ye poore in Derby ... ..	00	00	06
20	paid for meate and Drinke in Derby ... ..	00	01	06
27	paid to the Servant at ye Earle of Devonshires ... ..	01	04	06
May 26	paid to Mrs. Slater of Nottingham for making shifts for my Lady ... ..	00	03	08
26	paid to Mr. Smith of Nottingham for Cloth for my Lady ... ..	00	19	00
26	paid to Mr. Gardener of Nottingham for Syrops for my Lady... ..	00	06	00
26	paid for the horses at Nottingham ... ..	00	01	00
26	paid for ale at Nottingham ... ..	00	02	00

\* Walsall Ale.

† Several entries of Ox-bows occur.

28	paid to Anne Bridges washing Mr. Oakland Linen halfe a yeare ended at Lady day (1682)	£	s.	d.
	...	00	07	00
29	paid to Jepson of Stappleford for three pikes	00	00	06
29	paid to Goodwife Meades of Wilne for Fish	00	01	00
29	paid for 20 yards and $\frac{1}{2}$ of Hempen cloth	00	17	00
30	paid to Goodwife Meades of Wilne for three Shaddis fish	00	01	00
30	paid the man of Sawlow* for two flounders	00	00	03
30	paid to your honour for Mrs. Gilbert	00	06	00
June:2	paid to Tho. Glasope for Mault drink	00	07	00
:2	paid to the fisher man of Sawlow for a pike...	00	01	02
:3	paid to Mary Morley for a strike and $\frac{1}{2}$ of woodashe	00	01	00
:6	paid to the fisher man of Sawlow for sixe pikes	00	02	06
:8	paid to Mrs. Elizabeth Gray her halfe yeares Annuitye ended at Lady day 1682	20	00	00
:8	paid to your honour going to Derby	00	06	00
:9	paid for four Bullockes at Derby	09	04	04
:9	paid for Oriengels and Leamons for my Lady	00	02	00
:9	paid for the horses at Derby	00	01	06
:9	paid for meat and drinke at Derby...	00	02	00
:9	paid to the poore at Derby	00	00	06
14	paid for fourteene yardes of Hempen cloth	00	11	04
15	paid for 5000 of 3d. Nayles	00	10	00
15	paid to Mr. Hawking of Nottingham for Coach Harness	12	00	00
15	paid to John Wood of Burrowash for making a plough	00	01	00
15	paid to Willm. Coupe for ye blew Cloth that came from London	00	02	06
16	paid to Mr. Charles Low his Annuity for two yeares ended at Lady day 1682 charged upon ye Kings head in Derby	18	00	00
16	paid for Nine oriengels and Leamons	00	01	08
16	paid to Mrs. Dorathy Heyward for five Dozen of Wine	03	12	00
16	paid to Mrs. Serah Yeomens as her bill will appeare for repaire at ye Kings head Inne in Derby	00	11	05
19	paid to the bricke maker making twentye thousand bricke	04	12	06
21	paid to a poore man that came from South Winfield by your hon. order	00	00	06
22	paid for three Sackes of Salt	01	02	00
22	paid for a yoke to draw ye oxen in...	00	01	06

WE are indebted to a valued friend for the following letter, which will be read with peculiar pleasure. It is one of the most beautifully expressed and consolatory letters we have seen, and speaks well for the kindness of heart, the sympathy, and the piety of the writer :—

"To my loving brother, Mr. Hugh Sleigh, in Hartington, these,—  
"Norton, 8<sup>or</sup> ye 8<sup>th</sup>, 1680.

"Dear brother and sister,

"I am truly concern'd & doe most heartily condole & sympathize with you in this great affliction. Did pore cousin eat anything y<sup>t</sup> did offend his stomach? Did he either purge or vomit, of himself, or did you give him any Glysters? It seems to me by ye little you writ to be ye colick—but, alas! w<sup>e</sup>ever it was 'twas by y<sup>e</sup> appointment of y<sup>e</sup> Great Disposer. He allotts both y<sup>e</sup> means & y<sup>e</sup> end; & assuredly all His actings are wise and good, & as He hath both wisdom & power to govern His creatures, soe it becomes us to be subject to His will, w<sup>e</sup>ever it is. Y<sup>r</sup> dear child (like y<sup>e</sup> rest of this world's enjoyments) was but lent you, & if God recall'd his breath sooner y<sup>e</sup> you expected, yet you are not to murmur, but, with Job, to say, "y<sup>e</sup> Lord gave, & y<sup>e</sup> Lord hath taken away, blessed be y<sup>e</sup> name of y<sup>e</sup> Lord!"—'Tis a very awfull as well as afflictive Providence. May you, & all of us know y<sup>e</sup> voice of God herein, & God grant it may teach us to live in a preparedness for our great change! Who knows how soon Death y<sup>t</sup> awfull messenger will arrest us? I hope this will be an usefull monitor to y<sup>e</sup> young ones y<sup>t</sup> were of cousin's acquaintance, but especially to y<sup>r</sup> other children, y<sup>t</sup> they may be more carefull to improve their precious time—their Sabbaths & all ordi-

\* Sawley.

nances; lest at a time w<sup>a</sup> ye think not, y<sup>e</sup> bridegroom shall come & call for them. Ye see by this instance, y<sup>t</sup> their youth doth not exempt them from Death his stroke. I desire y<sup>e</sup> you will put on y<sup>t</sup> patience y<sup>t</sup> becomes good Christians. Let y<sup>r</sup> Heavenly Father see y<sup>r</sup> child-like submission; & comfort y<sup>r</sup> selves as David; y<sup>t</sup> u may goe to him, but he must not return to you. I pray God support u under this, & arm you for all His providences! With my respects & prayers, I remain y<sup>r</sup> sympathis sister,

JOHANNA SLEIGH.

Pray, brother, let me hear soon from you. How doth dr sister Bateman manage in her little appartment? It's better she suffer y<sup>a</sup> be unquiet; if she live till y<sup>e</sup> spring it will be better."

## Anthology.

### MARGARET COUNTESS OF RICHMOND AND DERBY.

THE following lines are extracted from the reprint of 1708 of the Sermon of Bishop Fisher on the death of this exemplary lady, the mother of King Henry VIII., originally printed by Wynkyn de Worde. The original title runs thus—

"HEREAFTER followeth a Mornynge Remembrance, had at the Moneth Minde of the Noble Prynces Margarete Countesse of Richmonde and Darbye, Moier unto Kynge Henry the Seventh, and Grandame to Our Sovereign Lorde that now is. Upon whose Soul Almighty God have Mercey. Compyled by the Reverent Fader in God, Johan Fisher Byshop of Rochester. Enprynted at London, in Fletestrete at the Sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde."

"The following Verses, composed, as I presume, by a Monk of *Westminster*, having been thought worthy to be lodg'd in the Foundresses Chest, I have put 'em down as I there found 'em; not so much for the Elegancy of the Composure, as because they contain a very accurate Account of her Foundations" :—

#### CARMEN PHALECIUM HENDECASYLLABUM.

Hic illa est sita Margareta Gnato  
Henrico inclyta septimo, nepote  
Octavo { Comitissa Richmondæ  
          { Comes alta Richmondæ  
          { Richmondiana Rectrix  
Censum contulit annum duobus  
Qui docti sophiam sacram explicarent  
Ille Oxonibus, Ille Cantabrigis:  
His Collegia bina struxit, ambo  
Quæ centum foveant decemq; alumnos.  
Doctorem instituit rudi popello,  
Qui Christum sine fine buccinetur.  
Roynborni ære suo, novam tenellæ  
Pubi, Grammatices Scholam paravit.  
Demum† hic tres Monachos alit benigna,  
His ac talibus illa viva factis,  
Fortunam superavit eminentem.

\* Sixty at Christ's College and fifty at St. John's.

† At Westminster.

### AN EPIITAPH UPON THE DEATH OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL ANNE COKAINE, WIDOW, WHO DIED THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1664.

BY EDWARD MANLOVE, OF ASHBORNE, 1667.

Here lies inter'd, one that deserv'd,  
Great Honour, Praise and Fame,  
Who comely was, and did surpass,  
Most of her Noble Name.  
In liberality, and Hospitality,  
This Lady did delight,  
O Muses rise, do not despise,  
Her praises to indite,



Yea ring her knell, her praises tell,  
 She humble was, though great,  
 Her comly parts, and humble heart,  
 Her prayes may compleat.  
 A comly Creature for form and feature,  
 Proper and tall of stature,  
 Noble by Birth, lies in the earth,  
 Death conquer'd comly nature.  
 This Flower was, cut down like Grass,  
 Which flourished many a day,  
 She quit the Stage, in her old age,  
 Grimm Death, took life away.  
 God call'd for her, she made no stir,  
 But yielded patiently,  
 She knew full well, none need her tell,  
 All mortal men must die.  
 To Rich and Poor, respect she bore,  
 She did no sort despise,  
 She patiently did live and die,  
 And so she clos'd her eyes,  
 Now in the Dust (as all we must)  
 Ere long interred be,  
 This Lady is, Lord bring to Bliss,  
 Her whole Posterity.

### Notes on Books.

#### THE LAND'S END DISTRICT. \*

The small peninsular district in the south-western extremity of Cornwall, known as the Land's End, is one of the richest localities in the kingdom for early antiquities, and it bids fair to be one of the best, if not the best, and most carefully illustrated of any district of similar extent in Her Majesty's dominions. Only a few months ago† we noticed Mr. Blight's *Week at the Land's End*—a charming little volume devoted to a history and description of the scenery, antiquities, natural history, etc., of that district, and commended it very highly. About the same time Mr. Halliwell published his *Rambles in Western Cornwall* (of whose merits, we have not as yet had an opportunity of judging), and now Mr. Edmonds follows suit by issuing his excellent series of papers on the antiquities, natural history, natural phenomena and scenery of the Land's End, which he originally contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, to the *British Association Reports* and other scientific publications, in a collected and enlarged form. With three such writers issuing their works within so short a period of each other, we are at least justified in saying that the Land's End bids fair to be one of the best described and most carefully illustrated districts of the kingdom; even if other and previous works—and they are numerous and good—are not taken into account. Mr. Edmonds opens his volume with a dissertation on the Celtic and other antiquities of the district, which is a valuable addition to our store of knowledge on Cornish history, both with regard to the habits and language of its early inhabitants, and to their tin works and other curious remains. The second chapter is devoted to a description of druidical remains, amongst which is the fine stone circle of *Dawns Myin*, Rose Modris, St. Buryan, this circle originally consisted of nineteen upright stones, and was known, like others in the same district, as the "nine maidens"‡ (which our author takes to be a corruption of "nineteen maidens"), but three of these have fallen. Of this circle an engraving by Le Koux is given. The temples of *Boscawen-un*, *Tregeseal*, and *Boskeduan*, and the *Men-an-tol* and other remains of the same early period are carefully described, with the addition of what is so useful to antiquaries, measurements. The third chapter is devoted to "giants graves," and the fourth to cromlechs,

\* *The Land's End District: its Antiquities, Natural History, Natural Phenomena and Scenery; also a brief Memoir of Richard Trevithick, C.E.* By RICHARD EDMONDS. London, J. Russell Smith; Penzance, Vibert. 1 vol. 8vo., 1862, p.p. 270, Illustrated.

† *Reliquary*, Vol. II. p. 100.

‡ It is worthy of remark that a stone circle on Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, is known as the "nine ladies."

while the fifth treats of Celtic pottery found in the district. A group of these vessels will be found described in the *RELIQUARY* Vol. II. page 103, which shows pretty accurately the general characteristics of Cornish pottery. The forms vary, somewhat, from those in the midland and northern counties, and they have mostly loops at the sides. These loops are very unusual in Derbyshire and the adjoining counties, but the indented ornamentation produced by a twisted thong so common in these counties, appears also on the Cornish urns. The next chapter treats on hill castles, walled towns, etc., and is followed by one on ancient British villages, huts and caves, in which ground plans of some remarkable dwellings are given. This is followed by one on inscribed stones, in which Cornwall is so peculiarly rich, and of which so many examples have been illustrated by Mr. Blight, Mr. Haslam, and others.

In remains of ancient customs, Cornwall is unusually rich, and Mr. Edmonds has, most wisely, devoted a chapter to their illustration. From this we cannot resist quoting the account of the Helston *Furry Dance*, one of the May customs peculiar to that locality. Mr. Edmonds says, "In the ancient borough of Helston, thirteen miles from Penzance, the spring festival is held on the 8th, instead of the first of May, in consequence, no doubt, of the 8th being the festival of the Apparition of its tutelary angel, St Michael, whose conflict with the dragon is represented in the town arms. In that borough families of the first respectability take part in the amusements; the shops are all closed, and there is a general holiday. At daybreak, the men-servants and maid-servants, commence the festivities, by dancing into the country to partake of the usual refreshments, and to gather flowers and green boughs, with which they return dancing into the town. At one o'clock the ladies and gentlemen, with flowers in their dresses, dance through the streets, private houses, and gardens, in exercise of their immemorial privilege. During the afternoon other parties of dancers follow. In the evening the ladies and gentlemen, in ball dresses, used, until within the last twenty or thirty years, to reappear in the public street, and dance from thence into the assembly room, thus opening the ball which closes the day.

The tune to which they dance "is supposed," says Mr. Davies Gilbert, "to be a remnant of British music; one very like it, if not the same, has been found in Ireland, and, according to report, in Scotland." It "is preserved by Edward Jones, in his *Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welsh Bards*." These Relics I have not seen; but the following is a correct notation of the air as immemorially played at Helston on this day:—

### The Furry Dance.

*Con Spirito.*



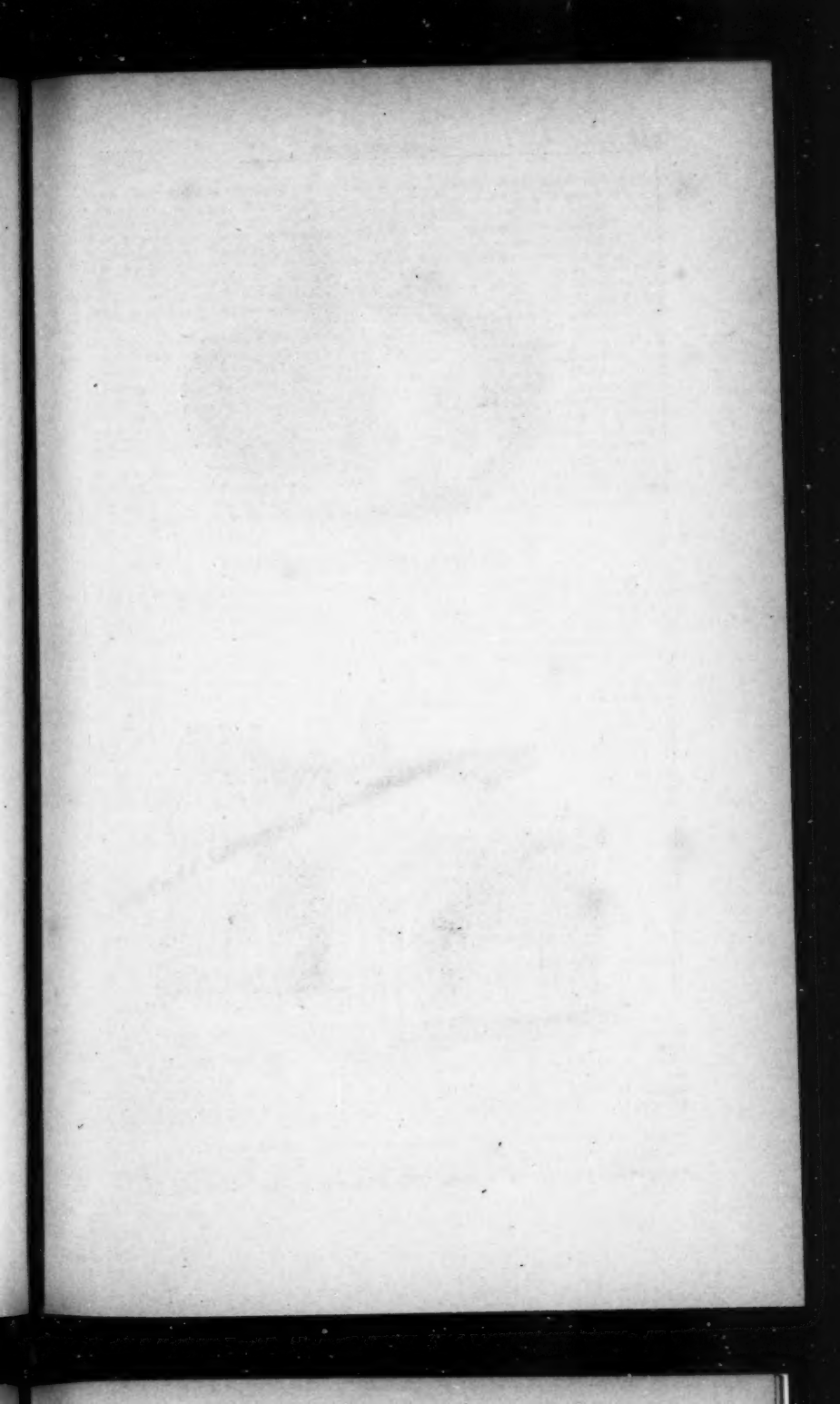
That this festival at Helston was originally instituted to commemorate the return of spring is evident, not only from the time of the year in which it is held, and from the manner of its celebration, but also from the chorus of the song still chanted on the occasion. It is true that the song itself contains allusions to modern events, but the chorus, which I take to be an old translation of the original song, has all the marks of ancient simplicity, and naturally expresses the ideas uppermost in the minds of those who were rejoicing at the departure of winter, and welcoming the return of spring. The Chorus is—

"And we were up as soon as any day—!  
And for to fetch the summer home—  
The summer and the May—O!  
For Summer is a come—O!  
And winter is a gone—O!"

The tune, or chant, applied to this chorus is very different from that above given, to which they dance through the streets. Many regard this festival as the remains of the Roman *Florilia*, and the day, therefore, has been called *Flora-day*. But from what has been stated, as well as from its ancient and still popular name, "the Furry," there is reason for supposing it was observed in this island long before the Roman period.

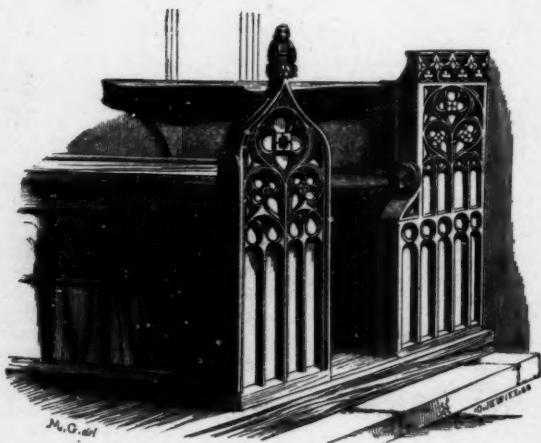
Furry, or forray, "forage," appears to be derived from the same root as the Welsh







SOUTH-EAST VIEW OF THE PRIORY.

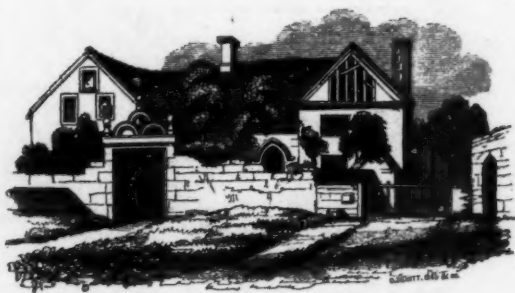


STALLS IN THE CHANCEL OF THE CHURCH.

ECCLESFIELD.



SUMMER HOUSE, BIRLEY EDGE.



OLD BARNES HALL.

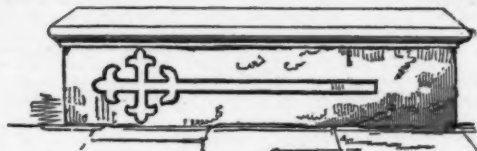
PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD.

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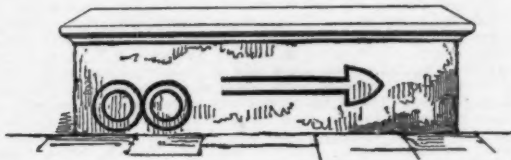


seized by that monarch, the commissioners being Adam de Hoperton and John Young. The inventory of goods then taken, Mr. Eastwood has, along with many other equally important ones, carefully transcribed and printed for the benefit of the archæologist. This document gives one of the most interesting insights into the domestic arrangements of a monastery at that period, with which we are acquainted. In 1337, the lands were again seized to the use of the king, and an inventory was of course again made. This, too, Mr. Eastwood gives *in extenso*, and compares the possessions at the two periods. In 1385 it was granted to the monks of St. Anne, at Coventry, in whose hands it continued until the dissolution under Henry VIII. It is believed that under the Prior of Coventry it was let out to farm, and the buildings converted into a dwelling-house, and called Ecclesfield Hall. Of some portions of the old buildings which still remain, Mr. Eastwood gives engravings. One of these, the South-East view of the Priory, we give on Plate XIV. It shows the Chapel and what may have been the Refectory. The Chapel is in very good preservation, though the east window of three lights, and some smaller windows, are built up, and a partition divides the chapel itself into two rooms. The dimensions of the chapel inside are about 21 feet by 15, the walls being close upon three feet thick. The south window has some slight remains of stained glass, and a ledge, one end of which seems to have served either as a *sedile* or seat for the priest, or more probably as a credence-table to receive certain of the sacred vessels used in the service of the mass, previous to their being required at the altar; whilst at the other end is a small *picina* with drain, &c. In the north wall is an ancient aumbrey or cupboard, with oaken doors and bolt, to all appearance the original ones, though now covered with whitewash. There is another room below, from which it is approached by a stone staircase. What is supposed to have been the refectory is also on the first floor. It is a large room, but much dilapidated. An oblong window, looking eastward upon the vicarage, is divided by mullions and a transom into eight compartments, each glazed after a somewhat elaborate pattern.

The history of Ecclesfield Church is carefully given, and its architectural details pretty fully illustrated by woodcuts. We regret that space will not allow us to quote any part of the description of this interesting edifice, but we are enabled to give on Plate XIV an engraving of the Stalls, from which some idea of the richness and beauty of the interior may be formed. Mr. Eastwood has very wisely given the monumental and other inscriptions remaining in the Church, and has also given copious extracts from the Parish Registers and other documents. Especial thanks are due to him for doing this, for there is no calculating the amount of use which transcripts of such matters become. Among the monumental remains are two highly interesting



tombs, the side of each of which is formed of an incised slab. These are shown in the accompanying engravings. The first, which bears a cross fleury, is now placed in the church porch, on its eastern, while the other, here shown, is on its western side. Of course it will be understood that these slabs are not in their original position, but have been used to "make up" tombs of a much later date.



The "vills, hamlets, and families" of the parish have also claimed, and received, the author's careful attention, and the chapter devoted to them is, perhaps, one of the most interesting and useful in the book. Ecclesfield Village, Cowley Manor, Hesley Hall, Butterthwaite, The Grange, Shiregreen, Wincobank, Birley Edge, Bruah House, Page Hall, Barnes Hall, and a score or two of other places are all described,

and their ownership traced back as far as practicable, and to these are added pedigrees of the families connected with them. At Birley Edge, a place of historical interest as being mentioned in the convention of 1161, between Richard de Lovetot and the monks of Ecclesfield, defining their respective rights and boundaries, is a picturesque summer-house (shown on Plate XV), which it is to be regretted is fast falling to decay. Of old summer-houses of this character but few examples are remaining, and we are glad to have met with this in Mr. Eastwood's history. We shall probably have something to say upon these remains of domestic architecture in a future number of the "RELIQUARY," and Mr. Eastwood has our thanks for engraving this excellent example.



Of Barnes or Bernes Hall (which as early as the reign of Edward III. belonged to the family of Bernes or Barnes, who held lands in Derbyshire, and afterwards to Le Scot, of which family was the celebrated Archbishop Rotherham), before it was rebuilt, we are enabled to give, through the courtesy of the author, the charming little view on Plate XV, as also are we of the interior of an ancient barn—possibly a tithe barn—at Ecclesfield.

We have said that Mr. Eastwood's work deserves high commendation, and we repeat it. He has shown himself a zealous, a painstaking, and an industrious antiquary; he has evidently the true spirit of the topographer in him; he has set himself to his task with that earnestness and determination of purpose which is essential to success; and he has succeeded in producing a work which for absolute information, for minuteness of detail so essential in a history of this kind, and for completeness, we have seldom seen equalled. It may

be found fault with him that he lacks architectural knowledge, and therefore has not clothed his description of the church in the *parlance* of those whose especial study is ecclesiastical architecture, but we lay no weight on this objection. He has proved himself to be a genuine topographer, and a thoroughly accomplished antiquary, and we can well forgive the want here and there of scientific terms and technicalities, which, after all, are not understood by the great bulk of readers. We have given examples of the illustrations as an additional recommendation to Mr. Eastwood's excellent volume, a volume to which we may probably again turn in these pages.

#### THOMAS BEWICK.\*

THERE are, assuredly, but few names so familiar as that of Bewick, and but few whose works are so universally appreciated as his, and therefore it is that every scrap of information concerning him, and every little anecdote connected with his life is treasured up by us with so much care. Therefore, too, it is that some editions of his books fetch almost fabulous prices, that copies of works illustrated by him are so much sought after, and that impressions of his engravings are valued so highly by the collector. Thomas Bewick was not the man of his class, but was the class itself, for he had no compeer in his day. He cut out for himself the pathway of his life, and left it trodden by many but passed by none. Bewick was born in a very rural looking cottage at Cherryburn, about twelve miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne, in August 1753. The cottage was situated on the south side of the river Tyne, in the township of Mickley and parish of Orvingham. His father was John Bewick, who rented the Mickley Bank Colliery. This John Bewick was twice married, but had no issue by his first wife. By his second wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Ainstable, in Cumberland, who was housekeeper to the Rev. C. Gregson, of Orvingham, he had (besides Thomas), John and William; and five daughters—Hannah, Agnes, Anne, Sarah, and Jane. Thomas was first sent to school at Mickley, where he tells some strange

\* *A Memoir of Thomas Bewick, written by himself.* London: Longman & Co.; Newcastle-on-Tyne: Ward; Gateshead: Jane Bewick; 1 vol. 8vo., 1862, pp. 334. Illustrated.

stories of the harshness of the master, and the rebellious conduct of himself. From thence he was put to school under Mr. Gregson at Ovingham. Here he displayed his innate genius by sketching in ink in his school books, or in chalk on the walls and floor of the church porch, or on the gravestones in the churchyard, everything which came in his way—indeed he carried his love for “chalk-drawing” to such a degree at home, by drawing on the hearthstone and flags of the floor, as to get into many a scrape with his parents. So time went on till the lump of chalk was exchanged for the pencil and brush. At the age of fourteen he was bound apprentice to Mr. Robert Beilby, seal and silver engraver at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and with him served his full period of seven years. Here he engraved many of the diagrams for Hutton's *Mensuration* and other works, and so new was the art of wood engraving to all concerned, that he had to invent, and make his own tools for its accomplishment. From these he passed on to drawing and cutting some heads for bar-bills and pictures for children's books. On the completion of his apprenticeship he returned to Cherryburn, where he remained some time, engraving for his old master and others. In 1776 he went to London, where he found full work and plenty of kind friends, but became so disgusted with the metropolis, that he returned to Newcastle the following year, and soon afterwards joined his late master, Mr. Beilby, in business. Here he took his brother John as a pupil, and here he continued steadily fixed to the time of his death, which took place on the 8th of November, 1820. It is not our intention, nor is it necessary here, to say any thing on the works of Bewick. His “Quadrupeds” and his “British Birds” require no notice at our hands, and of his others, an excellent catalogue\* has been prepared by Mr. John Gray Bell, of Manchester, in which much valuable information may be found, and in which reprints of many of the woodcuts are given. Our object in alluding to Bewick, is to call attention to the autobiography of that remarkable man which has just been issued from the press by his daughter, Miss Jane Bewick, of Gateshead. The Memoir is all that was wanting to complete our knowledge of the father of wood engraving, and many thanks are due to Miss Bewick for making it public. It is seldom we have read a book so full of instructive matter, and so replete with local information as it is, and it is seldom we have risen from the perusal of the life of any man with a higher opinion of his character, and of his honest perseverance, as we have of Bewick.

We must not omit saying, that, to the memoir is added a series of engravings, now for the first time printed, of British Fishes, for the illustration of a work on that subject, which he intended publishing as a companion to his *Quadrupeds* and *Birds*. It has also the additional advantage of several other engravings by the same inimitable hand. All lovers of biography, and all admirers of Bewick, should add this memoir to their libraries, for it is full of interest of every kind.

#### CAERLEON.†

CAERLEON, anciently called *Caer-yeuac*, the “City on the Usk,” was, it is said, built by one Belinus, or Beli-Mawr, three or four centuries before the Christian era. More probably, however, at the British town or settlement an altar was erected where rites sacred to Belenus—the Sun—may have been observed. Whatever position the place may have held in the Celtic period, however, it was a place of considerable importance under the Romans, whose station, *Ica Silurum*, was one of the principal, and earliest, on the Borders. The Second Roman Legion (which had recently been commanded by Vespasian), marched into the country of the Silures about A.D. 50, and set about establishing themselves in that country, shortly afterwards. The Silures were the British tribes inhabiting the district comprising what is now known as Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and a portion of South Wales, and such determined resistance did they make to the invaders, that it was long before they could succeed in establishing themselves in their territory. It is believed that the fortified station of *Ica* was founded about the seventieth year of the Christian era, by Julius Frontinus. It was called *Ica Silurum*, from its situation in the country of the Silures, so as to distinguish it from *Ica*, now *Exeter*. Judging from the inscribed stones and other remains, *Ica Silurum* must for many years have been the head quarters of the Second Legion, which appears to have remained there during the whole period down to the time of its withdrawal early in the fifth century. There is little or no doubt that its present name *Caer-leon*, is derived from this fact. It was doubtless known as

\* *A Descriptive and Critical Catalogue of Works, illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick.* London: John Gray Bell, 1861.

† *Ica Silurum*; or an *Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of Antiquities at Caer-leon.* By JOHN EDWARD LEE, F.S.A. London: Longman & Co., 1 vol. Imp. 8vo. pp. 148. Illustrated with 52 plates. 1862.

*Castrum Legionis* (the city, or camp, or fortress, of the Legion), and this would easily become corrupted into its present form and pronunciation. That it was a place of great extent, and greater importance, there can be no doubt, and it has been ascertained that it covered about fifty acres of ground, and would probably contain about six or seven thousand inhabitants. There is a tradition, that during the Roman period Julius and Aaron, early in the fourth century, here suffered martyrdom during the persecution under Diocletian, but beyond this little is known of the history of Isca Silurum under its founders.

Later on the Danes in 892-3 entered the town, plundered it, and ravaged its neighbourhood. In 958 and 962, and again in 967, King Edgar was at Caerleon, consequent upon continued disputes between the reigning prince Morgan, and Owen ap Howel Dda. In 970, Ælfere, Earl of Mercia, unsuccessfully attacked the city with his fleet, and two years later the Saxon fleet again appeared, with the same result, before the walls of the city. Shortly after this it was again ravaged and almost destroyed, and in 987, Owen ap Howel Dda, Prince of South Wales having died, was succeeded by his son Meredith, who became sole Prince of Wales. Caerleon, however, passed into the hands of another of his sons, Jestyn. He was succeeded by his son Rydderch, who in his turn was followed by his sons, Caradoc, killed in 1035, and Griffith, who fortified the city. He died A.D. 1054-7, and was succeeded by his son Caradoc ap Griffith, who assisted Harold against Griffith ap Llewellynn. At the time of making the Domesday survey, Caradoc was living. At this time the Saxons had firmly established themselves in the district, no less than sixty-four villas, including four laid waste by Caradoc, being named in that document. Caradoc died in 1069-70, and was succeeded by his son Owen ap Caradoc, who fell while defending Carmarthen Castle for William the Conqueror against Griffith ap Rhys. In 1171 it was held by Iorwerth, and was seized by the king (Henry II.) on his way to Ireland. Iorwerth, however, mustered his forces and retook it. In the following year the king sent a safe conduct for Iorwerth to meet him on the borders and conclude a peace. He sent his eldest son Owen to meet the king, but he was waylaid and murdered by the Earl of Gloucester's garrison at Newport. Iorwerth himself was then on his way, when learning the murder of his son he instantly turned back, raised his whole forces and ravaged the estates of the Normans to the very gates of Hereford and Gloucester. In 1174 Caerleon was attacked and taken by the Normans, and afterwards Iorwerth was reconciled to the king. He died in 1178 and was buried in Goldcliff Priory. In 1217, Iorwerth's descendant, Morgan ap Howel granted, probably through coercion, the Castle of Caerleon to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke. In 1231 Llewellynn, Prince of Wales, to whom Howel had fled, attacked Caerleon, and having captured it, put the garrison to the sword, and totally destroyed the castle, which was never rebuilt. Peace was afterwards made, and the castle remained in the hands of the Normans. It is unnecessary, here, to trace the history further, enough has been said in this hasty summary to show the importance of the place, and to give an idea of the principal periods to which the more ancient remains found within its boundaries may be expected to belong. The place is a complete mine of antiquities, and it is indeed well that it has now the advantage of intelligent antiquaries to look up and preserve its treasures. The Roman remains which have from time to time been found are, in importance, second only to those at Uriconium. For ages—wherever the pick or the spade has been at work, antiquities of the Roman period have been thrown up, and have given an insight into the extent and grandeur of the buildings of that people; and there is no doubt that hundreds of the most important remains which have been discovered, have perished for want of notice at the time.

Mr. Lee, to whom the archaeological world is indebted for two other works on the antiquities of this interesting station, has, by his constant watchfulness and care, succeeded in collecting together such a mass of tangible and indisputable evidence of its importance, as has seldom fallen to the lot of any one individual. For a long period he has kept his ever watchful and experienced eye fixed on this locality, and has collected and treasured up every scrap of information which came in his way, and every relic, of whatever period, which has been turned up; and not only this, but he has succeeded so excellently well in awakening a love for archaeology in the district as to establish a society, the Monmouthshire and Caerleon Antiquarian Association, in the museum belonging to which the various remains described in the handsome volume before us are deposited. Mr. Lee has thus set a bright example to his fellow-labourers in the field of archaeology, an example which all who have the means and the opportunity would do well to follow, not only in the zeal which he has displayed, nor in the unremitting labour he has bestowed on his work; but in the extreme modesty which characterizes his remarks, and the readiness with which he acknowledges whatever information he may have received from others.

The Roman antiquities of Caerleon consist of objects dug up in Isca Silurum itself; in the site of an extensive suburban villa near the castle; in Caerwent, the *Venta*

*Silurum* of the Romans; and from a villa and cemetery at Bulmore, in the neighbourhood. Among the objects are inscribed stones, altars, sculpture of various kinds, pottery of great variety both in material and form, lamps, tiles, tessellated pavements, fibulae, beads, enamels, bone instruments, bronze articles, armille, etc., etc., etc. Of the sculptured stones, some are of the highest historical importance, and these are all carefully described, and not only described, but minutely drawn on the plates which illustrate the volume. We purposely refrain from quoting any of these descriptions, preferring sending our readers to the work itself, which we assure them ought to be in the library of every archaeologist, and of every public institution.

The volume is illustrated by no less than fifty-two lithographic plates, and a few woodcuts, the whole of which have been executed with minute care by the author. We have only one fault to find with the book, and that is, that Mr. Lee should have contented himself with calling it a catalogue, when in reality it is one of the most complete and valuable additions which have been made to our knowledge of Roman history, and one which may take rank with the best works which have been written on the subject.

#### ETCHINGS OF ANCIENT REMAINS.\*

It is matter for sincere congratulation, that in these days an antiquarian work of so profound a nature as our friend Roach Smith's "*Collectanea Antiqua*," should have reached its sixth volume—it tells well for the taste of its subscribers, but it tells equally well for the industry, the energy, and the ability of its conductor. Originally commenced in 1843, it has steadily continued its course for nineteen years, and may now, therefore, surely be considered to be firmly established. There is no other publication like it, and there are few people so well suited to conduct it as Mr. Smith. Published at uncertain intervals; issued in a very limited number to subscribers only; and devoted principally to the illustration of Roman antiquities, it takes up a position which no other publication does, and commends itself to support on peculiar grounds. The present part is perhaps one of the most interesting in the series, and contains a larger amount of information than could reasonably be expected. The first article is on "Roman remains found on Hod Hill," in Dorsetshire, which is followed by a continuation from the previous volume, of "Roman Monuments, illustrative of Social and Industrial Life." In this, one of the most curious illustrations is that exhibited on Plate VI., which represents the interior of the shop of a vender of wine and grain, in which are the graduated measures, the amphore for the wine, the sacks for the corn, the desk of the shopkeeper, and the sign of his establishment. The next article, entitled "Chester; its Roman Remains," is devoted to the record and illustration of remains at that city, the *Deva* of the Romans. We extremely regret that we are unable—however much we wish—to give our readers examples of the illustrations, and without them it were useless to quote from this admirable paper, which is the most complete and valuable notice of the Roman remains at Chester we have seen. The next article is on "Romano-Gaulish Fictilia," illustrated by a number of engravings lent for the purpose by the "Société d'Emulation du Département de l'Allier," and the number closes with the first portion of a paper on the "Archæology of Horticulture," of which we may have more to say when the next part appears. We are sorry to see that the obituary notices of deceased contributors, so ably begun in the last part, is not continued in the present, as it was a feature which we commended at the time, and looked forward to its continuance with some little pleasurable anxiety.

The work is not published in the regular way, but is printed for subscribers only, and, therefore, we think it well to say that names of fresh subscribers should be addressed to Mr. Roach Smith, Temple Place, Strood, Kent, who is now consolidating the subscriptions as a guidance for the future. To assist him in this endeavour, we make the following extract from a circular he has just issued. "The Author considers it would be wrong to be, apparently, forcing volume after volume upon many of the Subscribers without receiving some intimation that it is their wish to continue their Subscription, especially as a considerable number have never, in any way, acknowledged the receipt of Volume V, nor even of Volume IV. As the work, when it does occur for sale, brings sums far in advance of the Subscription price; and as, in a pecuniary view, it is not remunerative to the Author, it becomes imperative, to ensure its continuance, that subscriptions be realised. The Author is convinced that its continuance will be acceptable to the antiquarian world. It is suggested, therefore, that in forwarding orders for Volume VI, to avoid a recurrence of forgetfulness, a Post-Office Order for the amount (24s.) be enclosed."

\* *Collectanea Antiqua*. By CHARLES ROACH SMITH. London: Printed for Subscribers only, and not published. Vol. VI. Part I. 1862.

## Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

SIR,—In looking over some old papers, &c., I put my hand on the following highly characteristic letter, addressed to a near relative of mine from that distinguished geologist, the late Dr. Mantell, author of *Wonders of Geology*, &c. As the subject of it will doubtless be interesting to many of your readers, especially those connected with the district it describes, I have much pleasure in forwarding it to you for insertion in the next number of your valuable Periodical.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

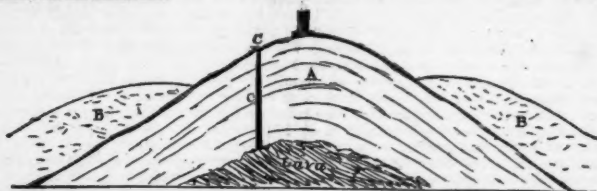
GLADWIN TURBUTT.

Ogston Hall, August 20th, 1862.

My dear —

Crescent Lodge, July 15, 1843.

I am just returned from a week's sojourn at Matlock \* \* \* I took up my quarters at the Temple Hotel, which is half way up Masson Hill; the most lovely and picturesque site imaginable. I made my boy thoroughly understand the geology of that most interesting district. How I longed for you there, to give you an outdoor lecture on the glorious hills around me. Matlock is in truth quite a geological Eden! Hot springs issue out from fissures in the rocks, and deposit tufa on everything within their reach, showing in the most striking manner how the ancient limestone beds were formed by the agency of water. On the other hand, the mountain peaks, and disrupted rocks, and arched strata, prove the effects of volcanic agency; and the very lava currents whose expansion broke up the rocks, still remain "in situ." There is one spot, which perhaps is not equalled in England, for the lesson it teaches of some of the ancient revolutions of the globe. It is called Crich Hill, about five miles east of Matlock. Even from a distance you see there is something extraordinary concealed in that mountain range from its mere outline. On its summit a tower has been erected, which is now (1843) in ruins. This hill consists of strata of limestone like the rocks of Dovedale and Matlock, which have been forced up into a dome, through overlying strata of quite a different character, and much less ancient. These new rocks are called "millstone grit," and once, of course, were horizontal and deposited on the limestone.



But now the lower beds A protrude through the upper strata B in the form of a dome, while the beds are pushed on one side and shivered to pieces.

You will ask how I know this, as there is no section through the hill! But there are numerous quarries all round, and thus we find that the strata are lying over each other like the coats of an onion. A geologist will have no hesitation in assigning this upheaval of the rocks to volcanic action, but fortunately we are not left to supposition. The proof remains! The very melted lava, the eruption and expansion of which occasioned the elevation of the limestone A, and forced it through the overlying strata B, occupies the heart of the mountain. A shaft C was sunk from the top of the hill in search of lead ore, and a bed of ancient lava was found in the centre of the hill.

But I shall tire you out with my geological gossip. I am anxious to know how you all are. \* \* \* How I wanted the assistance of your pencil! Such glorious sketches! Such a gem of a waterfall I discovered, remote from vulgar eye! I have brought home hundreds of rock specimens and a few fossils. I came through Derby on the day of the Grand Show, but poor bullocks and sheep and other specimens of obesity, had no charms for me, and I hurried home.

With kindest regards to all, believe me, my dear —, with the highest esteem and regard,

Yours, &c.

GIDEON A. MANTELL.



## OOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.

IN June of last year, in a wooded gully adjacent to the River Dee, the writer found a nest of the common Linnet, almost equal in size to that of the Blackbird, but not otherwise remarkable. It contained four eggs, two of which were of the ordinary shape and size, the others differing materially. The larger of these was as big as an average skylark's egg, the other somewhat less, but sharply pointed at the smaller end. Incubation had been so protracted that no chance remained of preserving these singular examples, but the attempt to clean them elucidated the noteworthy fact—most rarely noticed among birds in a natural state—that *each contained two immature young ones*, and I have no doubt the larger of the two, if not both, would have produced a brace of living chicks in less than a week's time.

As a sort of set-off to the above, the writer received from a young girl living on Bridston Hill, an egg of the same species very little larger than a pea, being only two-thirds the size of our smallest native egg, that of the Golden Crested Wren. His collection also contains similar *fusus naturæ*, all found in his immediate neighbourhood, of the Chaffinch, Grass-chat or Whin-chat (here called *U-tick*), and Kitty Wren.

H. ECROYD SMITH.

Egremont, Bhead, 19th Sept., 1862.

## DOG TAX.

ON the report of a tax being paid on dogs, the following curious advertisement appeared in the Derby paper of April 6th, 1753:—"Whereas, by a late report there has been an Act that all dogs are to be taxed. This is to give notice, that those persons who will hang their dogs, and bring the skins to Mr. Jonathan Kendal's, near South Winfield, on Monday, the 16th of April; to Richard Redfern's, at Haynor, the 17th; and to the King's Head, at Derby, the 20th; shall receive for every skin not less than 2s. 6d.; and every mastiff or large mongrel, 5s., to be clean taken off, and without elite, ready money.

E. C. Jun.

## RUSHTON, NEAR LEEK.

THE village of Rushton is picturesquely situated on the borders of Staffordshire, about four miles north of Leek. The chapel, or church, was originally constructed in the 13th century, and is situated on the summit of a steep hill. A few extracts from the Lichfield Books and from the Parish Registers, will, it is hoped, be interesting.

## FROM THE VISITATION BOOKS AT LICHFIELD.

1558.	Leeke	Rex et Regina Patroni, Dns Aud Sherrard Vic.
	Rushton	Cap. Dns Robertus Sutton, Cur.
1589.	Rushton	Cap. Jacobus Wagg, Lector.
1597.	Rushton	Cap. Wm Read, Lector. Evocentur parochiarum et interim.
1605.		Dns Decretum Capellani interdicend.
	Rushton	Cap. Johis Knight, Curate.
1620.	Rushton	Cap. Johis Orme, Cur. comp et exhib.
1639.	Rushton	Cap. Mr. Thos. Adams, Cur. comparuit et exhib. L <sup>tes</sup> Ord. Presb. sub sig Johis Epi Chester dat 23 Dec. 1632.
1661.	Leeke	Vic. Mr. Geo. Rhodes, Vic.
	Rushton	Cap. Mr. Geo. Rhodes, Cur.
1670.	Rushton	Cur. Mr. Thos Meakin, ap et exhib.
1682.	Rushton	Thos Meakin, Cur.
12 June 1712.		Wm Meakin was Ordained Title Rushton.
19 Sept. 1714.		He was Ordained Priest.
1714.		Wm Meakin, Min. of Rushton appears by the Reg <sup>rs</sup> .
1718.	Rushton	Cap. in Leke, Tho: Meakin, Cur. de Mortuum.
8 June 1750.		Daniel Turner.
24 Dec. 1790.		John Rogers.
31 Aug. 1804.		George Mounsey.

## FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

(Chiefly made by the Rev. D. Turner, B.A.)

"The Register of Ruston Chappell, for the year 1700.

"This Register was bought by Tho: Pyott, Chappell Warden for this present year, when Thomas Meaykin was then Curat, who had officiated at this Chappell twenty-five years when this Register was bought."



"Received 28 day of September, 1709, from the hands of Mr. Molborn, Minister of Congleton, a silver plate gilt with gould, for y<sup>e</sup> use of the Communion Table, being y<sup>e</sup> gift of Mr. Thomas Higgenbotham, of Ruston James for ever."

"W<sup>m</sup> Trafford of Swythamley, esq<sup>r</sup>, was buried at Rushton Decem<sup>r</sup> 26, 1726, æt. 82."

"Christopher Rodes, Esq. was buried May y<sup>e</sup> 8, 1731."

"Dr. Richard Smallbroke, L<sup>d</sup> Bp of Lich: and Cov: confirmed at Leek, Sept. 10, 1746."

"Hellen Lownds, late of Norton-in-the-Moors, dy'd March 10<sup>th</sup> 1750, in the 94<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

"She had children	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gran: children	...	...	...	...	...	49
Great Gran: children	...	...	...	...	...	51
Great Gr: Gran: children	...	...	...	...	...	3

115"

"The foundation of Oncote Chapel, in the Parish of Leek, was laid May 14<sup>th</sup> 1753."  
"1753, July 5. Edward Turnock, of Shaw-bank, aged 100 years or more, was buried."

"Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, L<sup>d</sup> Bp of Lich: and Cov: confirmed at Leek, 13<sup>th</sup> August, 1754."

"On Sunday, the 13<sup>th</sup> July, 1755, the Rev. John Daintry, L.L.B., Vicar of Leek, first performed Divine Service in the Chapel of Oncote."

"1756, June 4. Thomas, son of Thomas and Ann Goodfellow, of Hawkeley, was bapt<sup>d</sup>. He was baptiz'd about 8 months before by one Lommas, who had forg'd a Letter of Orders from the Bishop of Chester."

"1759, February 18. A Thanksgiving was us'd in all Churches and Chapels, for the ceasing of the Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle in this Kingdom."

"23<sup>th</sup> August, '62. Divine Service was first performed in the Chapel of Caulton."

"On Sunday, the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 1777, about 11 o'clock, whilst the minister was in the pulpit at Rushton, there was an earthquake, which threw the congregation into the greatest confusion. It was very sensibly felt at Macclesfield, Manchester, &c." \*

"27<sup>th</sup> June, 1782, the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Dr. James Cornwallis, Bp of Lich: and Cov: confirmed at Leek."

"28<sup>th</sup> June, 1782. He consecrated the Chapel of Oncote, which was erected A.D. 1755."

"19<sup>th</sup> July, 1785. Bp Cornwallis consecrated Warslow and Elkstone Chapels."

The following Surnames appear in the earlier Registers; not one of which now survives in the Chapel:—Adderley, Antrobus, Burke, Butler, Bulkeley, Leigh, Leighton, Mountford, Webb, Whewall, Waller, and Washington.

Strongitharm, Proverb, and Lightning, are three odd surnames which also occur.

W. B.

Leekfrith.

## BUXTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

I have recently heard that a Roman inscribed stone has been latterly found at Buxton, in your county. I need not say, to you, how interesting some particulars relating to it would be, and I trust to see it described in the forthcoming RELIQUARY.

I am, dear Sir, yours ever,

F. S. A.

London Sept. 20, 1862

\* Respecting this earthquake, Boswell, in his life of Johnson, says—"On Sunday evening, Sept. 14, I arrived at Ashbourne, and drove directly up to Dr. Taylor's door. Dr. Johnson and he appeared before I had got out of the post-chaise, and welcomed me cordially. I told them I had travelled all the preceding night, and gone to bed at Leek, in Staffordshire; and that when I rose to go to church in the afternoon, I was informed there had been an earthquake, of which, it seems, the shock had been felt in some degree at Ashbourne. Johnson—"Sir, it will be much exaggerated in popular talk: for, in the first place, the common people do not accurately adapt their thoughts to the objects; nor, secondly, do they accurately adapt their words to their thoughts: they do not mean to lie; but, taking no pains to be exact, they give you very false accounts. A great part of their language is proverbial. If any thing rocks at all, they say it rocks like a cradle; and in this way they go on."

On the 14th of June, a letter, calling attention to an inscribed stone having recently been found at Buxton, appeared in the "Buxton Advertiser" Newspaper. As considerable interest attaches to the subject of Roman roads and other remains at and near Buxton, we immediately (indeed the same day), wrote to the gentleman in whose garden it was said to have been found, and also to the publisher of the "Advertiser," asking for further information, and enclosing to each a stamped envelope for reply—the common courtesy of which, we are sorry to say, has not in either case been extended to us. All we can do, therefore, in reply to our correspondent, is simply to print the letter as it appeared, and trust to further information being forthcoming at some future time. The following is the letter:—

[ED. RELIQ.]

ANTIQUITIES OF BUXTON.—To the Editor of the Buxton "Advertiser."—Sir,—In a garden occupied by Mr. Matthew Lees, in Higher Buxton, a stone has been discovered in turning up the soil some time since. It is about two feet long, and resembles a mile-stone. Several Roman characters are still traceable on one side, and from its appearance it must be of remote date. Could any of your readers tell if at any time a road passed the site of the said gardens (near the Silverlands), or for what purpose the stone was used?—I am, sir, yours, &c., INQUIRER.

### LONGNOR.

THE churchyard of this very picturesquely situated place is remarkable for the number of extraordinary epitaphs which it contains—more, probably, than are to be found in any other place of its size. One or two of these I have copied, thinking them well worthy of preservation in the pages of the "RELICUARY," and others, equally curious, I will send you shortly. The two following are to the memory of two brothers, named Bagshaw, the one a carpenter, the other a blacksmith. They are placed, the one at the east end of the church, the other at the west side of the churchyard.

### S A C R E D

To the Memory of Isaac Bagshaw, Blacksmith, late of Hardings-booth, who departed this life March the 1st, 1799, Aged 78 years.

My Sledge and Hammer lie declined,  
My Bellows too, have lost their wind,  
My Fire extinct, my Forge decay'd,  
My Vice is in the dust all laid,  
My Coal is spent, my Iron is gone,  
My nails are drove, my work is done.\*

Also Rebecca wife of the above Isaac Bagshaw, who departed this life October 17th 1802, aged 78 years.

### I N

Memory of Samuel  
Bagshaw late of Har-  
dings-booth who depar-  
ted this life June the  
5th 1787 aged 71 years.

Beneath lie mouldring into Dust  
A Carpenters Remains.  
A man laborious, honest, just: his Character sustains.  
In seventy-one revolving Years  
He sow'd no Seeds of btrife;  
With Ax and Saw, Line, Rule & Square, employed his careful life.  
But Death who view'd his peaceful Lot  
His Tree of Life assail'd  
His Grave was made upon this spot, & his last Branch he nail'd.

It is said that this man made his own coffin, and kept it by him for some years previous to his decease.

\* At Alderley, Cheshire, the same verse, with the addition of a couplet at the end, occurs on a grave-stone to the memory of John Henshall, 1844—nearly fifty years later than the one here given. The couplet is evidently a modern addition. It is as follows:—

My fire-dried corpse lies here at rest,  
My soul smoke-like soars to be blest.

[ED. RELIQ.]

The next inscription is curious for the useful hint it conveys in the last line.

Thomas Hine  
late of Middlehills who died  
November 13th 1802  
Aged 74 years.

Farewell vain world I've had enough of thee,  
I value not what thou canst say of me;  
Thy smiles I court not nor thy frowns I fear,  
Alls one to me, my Head lies quiet here;  
What fault you saw in me I pray you shun—  
Go look at home, theres something to be done.

J. F. LUCAS.

Middleton.

#### A MILITIA DRUMMER'S APOLOGY.

The following curious advertisement appeared in the *Derby Mercury* of June 24, 1790.

Whereas—I, John Harris, Drummer in the Derbyshire Militia, did, on Friday, the Eleventh Day of this Month, in company with Four Recruiting Parties of the Regulars, viz.—of the Guards, the Artillery, and the First and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, commit a most Daring outrage on the Public Peace, in the Town of Derby; and did assault Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden, and the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley: And, whereas, I the said John Harris, did most particularly distinguish myself by my Insolence and Ill-conduct upon that occasion: For which Offence the gentlemen above named have commenced a Prosecution against me. Now I, the said John Harris, do most humbly ask Pardon of the Public at large, and particularly of Robert Wilmot, Esq. and the Rev. Robert Wilmot, and promise never to offend in like manner again, and in consideration of my having a family, and my Wife at this time lying-in, I hope they will be pleased to accept this Submission, as an Attonement for the very great Crime which I am sensible I have been guilty of, and that they will withdraw the Prosecution so justly commenced against me.

JOHN HARRIS.

Witness

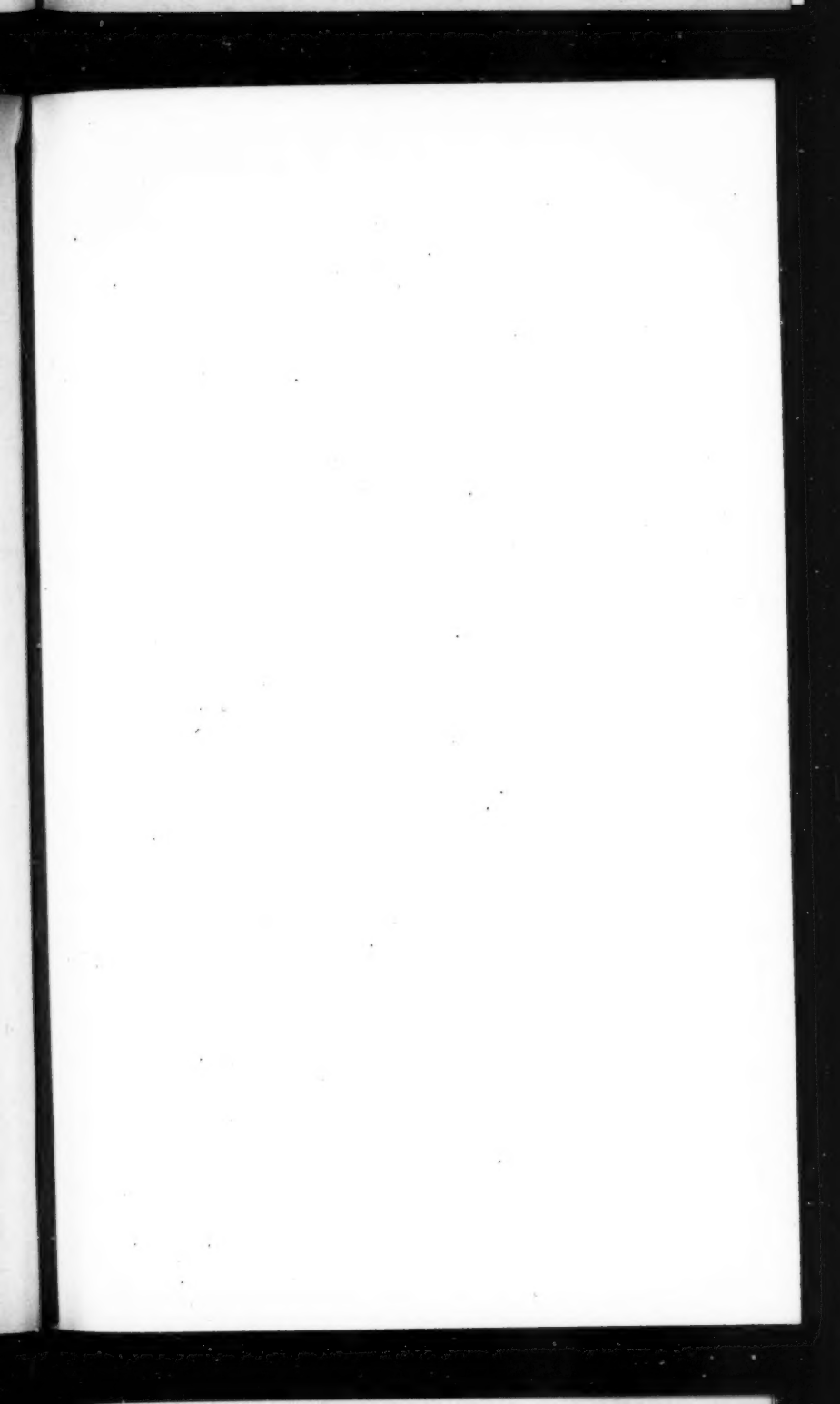
JOHN KEYS, Serjeant.

Derby, June 17th, 1790.

The outrage, in which the Drummer took so conspicuous a part, is thus described in the same paper—

"We cannot relate the whole of the particulars relative to the outrage committed by the recruiting parties of the Guards, the Artillery, and the First and Thirty-fifth Regiments of Infantry, accompanied by some Militia Drummers, on Friday, the eleventh; but for the satisfaction of our readers we give an abridged statement of it—Robert Wilmot, Esq., of Chaddesden, and the Rev. Robert Wilmot, of Morley, were passing through the town, and meeting the soldiers, with a great number of people attending them, near All Saints' Church; in order to avoid the mob, they left the great street and rode into the St. Mary's Gate: this the recruiting parties observing, they immediately pursued them, evidently with the intention to frighten their horses; upon the gentlemen representing to them the impropriety of their conduct, and the discredit they did to the army, they treated them with the most indecent and abusive language, declaring 'they were authorised to beat their drums, and would beat, where and how they pleased.' Harris, in particular, assaulted one of the gentlemen, and endeavoured to make his horse throw him. When they were told complaints would be lodged with their officers against them, they damned the gentlemen, told them to do as they pleased, thanked them for their kind intentions, and told them in return, 'they would tip them the *Rogues March*,' and they were as good as their word, for they did drum and shout them through the town. We hope, for the credit of the military character, that such conduct is unparalleled. It is proper to say, that upon inquiry, we find that Colonel Revel, of the Militia, and those officers that were in town, who commanded the parties of the regulars concerned in the riot, showed the greatest readiness to inflict the most exemplary military punishment upon the offenders. We cannot quit this subject without an observation, which we hope will not be thrown away. No possible advantage can accrue to His Majesty's service by a number of recruiting parties beating up together; on the contrary, it is subversive of military discipline; is always an annoyance to the public; and, as this event proves, may be productive of much riot and confusion."

L.L. J.





Your most ob<sup>d</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>  
E Rhodes